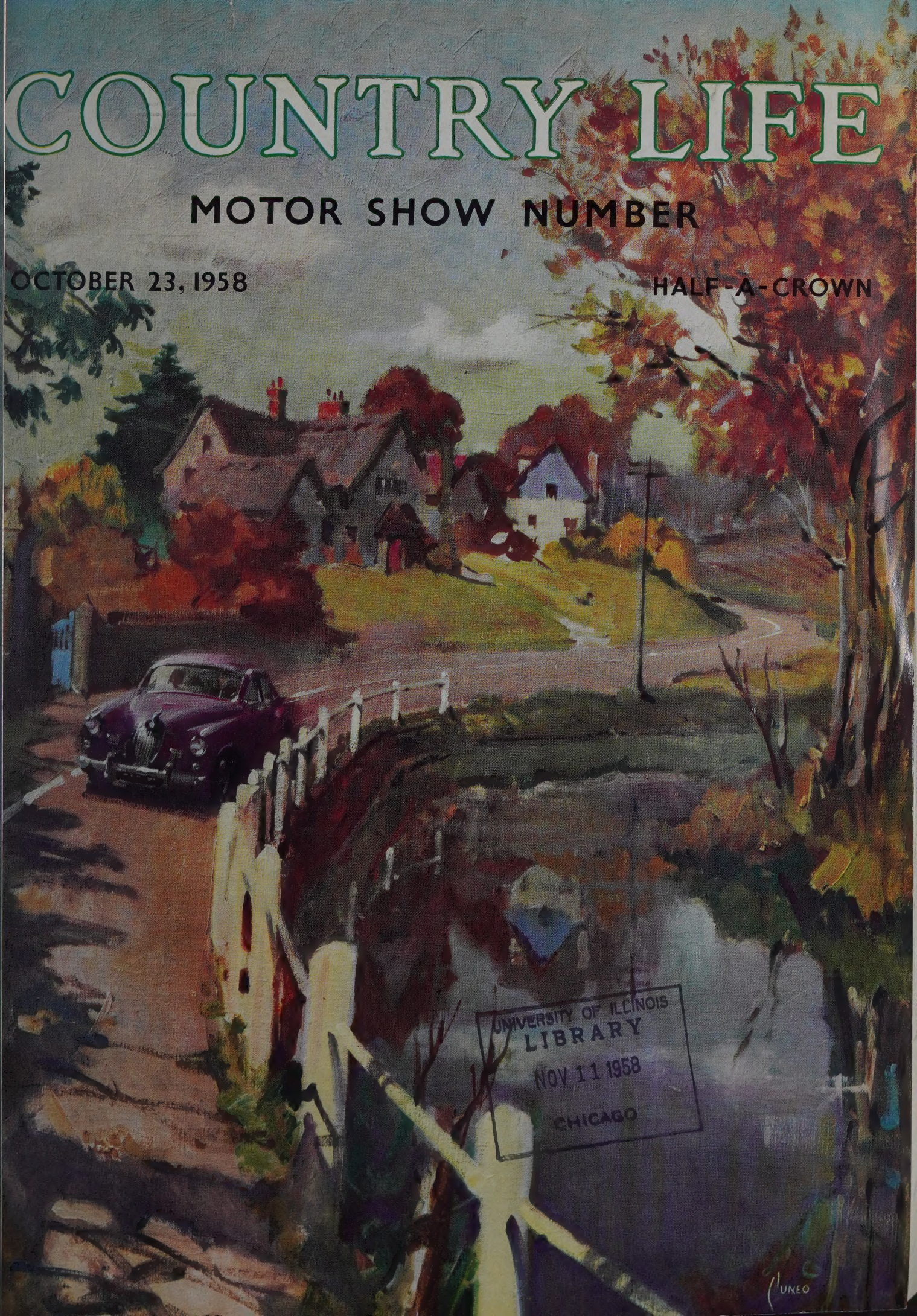


COUNTRY LIFE

MOTOR SHOW NUMBER

OCTOBER 23, 1958

HALF-A-CROWN



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UNEO

Good taste tells you—they must be
kemps WYNA



People of good taste insist on Wyna biscuits for eating with cheese—or butter, or marmalade. They know just how delicious Wyna biscuits, baked by Kemp's, are!

They insist, too, on other delicious Kemp's biscuits—Devonet, Jambles, Choc-o-Lait and Empress—because they know that all the best biscuits are baked by Kemp's!



COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CXXIV No. 3223

OCTOBER 23, 1958

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

ST. PIERRE, CHEPSTOW, MONMOUTHSHIRE

HISTORIC HOUSE AND 188 ACRES OR LESS

Close to village and a bus service operates between Newport (18 miles) and Chepstow (2 miles), Bristol (18 miles), Cardiff (26 miles).



The most attractive stone-built Tudor house is a fine example and is around outer and inner courtyards. A considerable amount of money has been expended on improvements and modernisation.

Great hall, 5 reception rooms, 17 bedrooms each with basin, 7 bathrooms, kitchen with Aga. Gate house with 2 bedrooms. Warden's house with 5 rooms and bathroom.

Central heating. Separate hot water system. Main electric light and power. Estate water supply. Septic tank drainage.

Stabling, garages, 2 cottages each with bathroom. The grounds include formal gardens, productive kitchen garden.

Lake of 10 acres affords coarse fishing.

Woodlands of about 13 acres. About 35 acres in hand. Park and pastureland of 153 acres let.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 188 ACRES. HOUSE WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND SHOOTING, GOLF, HUNTING

Sole Agents: DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY & GARRARD, 32, St. James's Street, S.W.1; KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, London and Hereford.



ITALIAN RIVIERA

ALASSIO ABOUT 1 MILE WITH PRIVATE BEACH

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED HOUSE
having beautiful sea views.

FINE SUITE OF RECEPTION ROOMS
5 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS
3 BATHROOMS

ROOF GARDEN

STAFF ACCOMMODATION



Central heating throughout.

Main electric light.

SECONDARY RESIDENCE
SUPERB TERRACED GARDENS
LEADING TO PRIVATE BEACH

FOR SALE FREEHOLD
together with a fine collection of furniture.

IN ALL ABOUT 1¼ ACRES

Sole English Agents:
KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY
(56,112 K.M.)

GEORGIAN HOUSE IN GREEN BELT

13 MILES NORTH-WEST OF LONDON

A PERIOD HOUSE OF CHARM AND DISTINCTION

Occupying a delightful position in park-like surroundings with pleasant views yet very accessible by bus and train.

Ample accommodation for use as a small Institution, Hotel, School, or conversion to Flats.

Alternatively it could be easily reduced to make a compact and manageable period house for private occupation.



Central Heating.

Main electric light and water.

Garage for 3. Cottage.

Lodge. Delightful well-timbered grounds, including lake, woodland and farm (let).

IN ALL 129½ ACRES

OR THE HOUSE, COTTAGE, LODGE AND 12 ACRES WOULD BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

Joint Sole Agents: E. N. GRACE, ESQ., F.R.I.C.S., of Radlett, and KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (39,037 K.M.)

COOKHAM-ON-THAMES

CHARMING HOUSE WITH RIVER FRONTAGE



Maidenhead 4 miles; London 29 miles.

LARGE HALL, 2-3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 7-8 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS

Main electric light, water and gas.

2 GARAGES

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE GARDEN

IN ALL ABOUT 1 ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £9,500



Joint Sole Agents: MRS. N. C. TUFNELL, Sunningdale, and KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (48,800 G.J.A.)

MAYfair 3771
(15 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1
HEREFORD OFFICE: DISTRICT BANK CHAMBERS, 14, BROAD STREET (Tel. 3087/88)

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London"



JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

14, CURZON STREET, LONDON, W.1 GROSVENOR 6291

Also at CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, YORK, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

HEYTHROP HUNT NEAR KINGHAM JUNCTION



Within easy reach of
BURFORD, OXFORD AND CHELTENHAM

A FREEHOLD
COUNTRY HOUSE
FOR SALE
WITH POSSESSION

8 BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS

3 RECEPTION ROOMS

Main electricity.

Central heating.

Main water.

12 LOOSE BOXES

FLAT. 2 TENNIS COURTS. Paddock

TOTAL ABOUT 7 ACRES

Apply JACKSON-STOPS, Cirencester (Tel. 334-5). (Folio 15,301).

DORSET COAST

Between Bridport and Lyme Regis.

RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY
CATHERSTON MANOR ESTATE



The principal residence
14 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms,
galleried hall, 4 reception
rooms.

Main electricity.
Central heating.

SUPERB
STABLE BLOCK
partially converted into
3 flats.

6 COTTAGES
FINE BUILDING SITES
Coastal land and fore-
shore also 2 tenanted
farms let at £1,120 p.a.
IN ALL 320 ACRES

AUCTION (UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY) AT BRIDPORT ON NOV. 21.
Solicitors: Messrs BATTEN & CO., Church House, Yeovil.

Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 30, Hendford, Yeovil (Tel. 1066);
14, Curzon Street, London, W.1 (Tel. GROsvenor 6291) and Provinces.

SUFFOLK

Quiet village convenient for Bury St. Edmunds and Stowmarket.

CHARMING REGENCY RESIDENCE

Fully modernised and
in particularly good
order.

Hall, 3 reception, break-
fast room, cloakroom, mod-
ern kitchen, 3/4 bedrooms,
2 bathrooms.

Central heating.

Main services.

Outbuildings with garage.
Pleasant easily maintained
gardens, Orchard and well-
timbered grounds.

4 ACRES



FREEHOLD £7,900

Agents: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, East Anglian Office, 168, High St.,
Newmarket (Tel. 2231/2).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED STONE-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE OF
CHARACTER, IN UNSPOILT VILLAGE



Portico. Entrance hall. 3
well-proportioned recep-
tion rooms. Cloakroom.
Modern kitchen. 5 bed-
rooms. 2 bathrooms.

Main electric light.

Main water available.

EASILY MAINTAINED
GARDEN, mostly lawn
and trees enclosed by a
stone wall.

GARAGE.

Recently redecorated
throughout

PRICE £3,750

Agents: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 20, Bridge Street,
Northampton (Tel. 32990). (Folio 8504)

CHESHIRE HUNT COUNTRY

A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND
AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY
comprising

COMPACT QUEEN ANNE MANOR HOUSE
of scheduled architectural interest

Entrance hall, drawing room, 32 ft. by 21 ft. Cloaks, dining room, modern kitchen
with Aga and Agamatic, scullery, pantry, 5 principal bedrooms, dressing room, bath-
room, sep. w.c., linen room, four further bedrooms, bathroom, etc. on second floor.
N.B. Approved plans available of grant aided scheme for removal of second
floor if desired

Main water. 230v. Elec. plant (main near).

CHARMING INFORMAL GARDENS. 2 COTTAGES

MODERN FARMERY

with newly erected premises including double garage, stock sheds, loose boxes,
grading pens, 4-bay hay barn, etc.

UNSURPASSED PASTURE LAND in a ring fence with $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile river frontage

IN ALL ABOUT 141 $\frac{1}{4}$ ACRES

EARLY POSSESSION. FREE OF INGOING

REASONABLE PRICE FOR PRIVATE SALE

Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 25, Nicholas Street, Chester
(Tel. 21522/3).

WEST SUSSEX—AT FOOT OF THE DOWNS

CHARMING DETACHED PERIOD COTTAGE

in secluded position amidst delightful country.

Containing:

CLOAKROOM, DINING
HALL, 3 RECEPTION,
KITCHEN AND STORE
ROOM, 4 BEDROOMS,
BATHROOM

DOUBLE GARAGE

Garden of approximately
 $\frac{1}{4}$ ACRE

Main water and electricity.



PRICE £3,750 FREEHOLD

(Offered with Vacant Possession in February 1959)

Full particulars from JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street,
Chichester (Tel. 2633/4).

WANTED

YORKSHIRE OR ADJOINING COUNTIES

AN AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
of well let Farms.

A residence and land in hand is not essential.

The property must lend itself to improvements for the creation of a good pheasant
shoot in due course.

UP TO £50,000 AVAILABLE. (Ref. P.B.)

AN AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

CONSISTING OF TENANTED SUBJECTS WITH A RENT ROLL IN
THE REGION OF £1,500 P.A.

A Farm in hand with house suitable for a bailiff would be an attraction.
(Ref. M.B.)

In these instances we are retained as Advisory Surveyors and no Commission is
required. Owners or their Agents are invited to contact us in confidence.

JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 23, High Petergate, York (Tel. 25033-4).

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

17 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER

Main line station 4 miles with fine service of electric trains to London Bridge and Victoria in 25 minutes.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE OF CHARM AND DISTINCTION

built in 1912 in the Georgian style of brick with a tiled roof. It is well-planned and in first-class order throughout.



Occupying a fine situation 450 ft. up, facing due south with beautiful views over woodlands and common land, which can never be built upon. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 principal bathrooms, 5 secondary and staff bedrooms and bathroom. Thermostatically controlled central heating and hot water systems. Main electric light, power and water. The garden includes en-tout-cas hard tennis court, lawns, copse, kitchen garden, orchard and pastureland. Garage block for 2 cars and 2 cottages each with 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom.



FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 13½ ACRES. Vacant Possession on completion.

Golf at Walton Heath 4 miles away.

Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (53845 R.P.L.)

£5,750 FREEHOLD FOR QUICK SALE. KENT, NEAR WEST MALLING

Adjacent the village, in delightful rural surroundings and enjoying pleasant views of the Downs. 3 miles from station (London 1 hour).

THE EARLY-18th-CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE

"RYARSH PLACE"

Scheduled for preservation as a building of architectural interest.)

5-7 BEDROOMS

3 BATHROOMS

DRAWING ROOM

FINE LOUNGE-DINING ROOM



MAIN SERVICES

COTTAGE

GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS

TIMBERED GROUNDS

LAWNS, WALLED GARDEN, etc.

3½ ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. H. & R. L. COBB, Sevenoaks, and KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

DERBYSHIRE

BETWEEN MANCHESTER AND SHEFFIELD

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT FOR SALE

2,023 ACRES PRODUCING £1,824

BLOCK OF 7 FARMS FROM 30 TO 175 ACRES (5 carrying attested herds)

and accommodation lands let to established Tenants at moderate rents.

THE FARM HOUSES ARE BUILT OF STONE AND THE BUILDINGS GENERALLY HAVE BEEN WELL-MAINTAINED.

Joint Sole Agents: JOSHUA BURY, EARLE & CO., 7, Brazenose Street, Manchester, 2, and KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (54884 R.P.L.)

EASTBOURNE

NESSCLIFF, ST. JOHN'S WOOD

With magnificent views.

A MODERN HOUSE AND ABOUT ½ ACRE

HALL, DRAWING ROOM

DINING ROOM

STUDY

BALCONY

6 BEDROOMS



2 BATHROOMS

GARAGES

MAIN WATER

ELECTRICITY AND DRAINAGE

TERRACED GARDEN

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

PRICE FREEHOLD £12,000

Joint Sole Agents: EDGAR HORN, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne, and KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

Telephone:
HYDe Park 8222
(20 lines)

HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Telegrams:
"Selanlet, Piccy,
London"

NEAR CIRENCESTER, GLOS.

For the hunting and polo enthusiast.

EXTREMELY CHARMING HUNTING BOX



Excellent appointed small traditional style **COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE** facing South with magnificent view. 4 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, small nursery suite, 2 staff bedrooms. Central heating. Main electricity. Estate water supply. First-class hunter stabling for 6. Groom's bungalow. Simple garden.

Hard tennis court, Good field. In all 20 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

SMALL HOME FARM ALSO AVAILABLE

Joint Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS (Cirencester) Glos. (Tel. Cirencester 334) and HAMPTON & SONS (D.2712).

SOUTH DEVON

20 miles Exeter in good farming country.

ITTON MANOR FARM, SOUTH TAWTON

NEAR CREDITON

A MOST DESIRABLE ATTESTED COMMERCIAL FARM

of easy access and level land.

422 ACRES

SMALL FARMHOUSE WITH 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, 6 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM AND GOOD OFFICES

Main electricity. Well water (mains available).

COTTAGE AND COMPREHENSIVE FARM BUILDINGS

well farmed land in good heart suitable for dairying or mixed farming.

Vacant Possession Lady Day 1959, or earlier by arrangement.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT THE ROUGEMONT HOTEL, EXETER

on FRIDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1958 at 3 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitor Mr. EDWARD ISAACS, Westminster Bank Chambers, 1393 London Road, Norbury, S.W.16.

Joint Auctioneers: HEWITT & CO., Barnfield Road, Exeter (Tel. 55487) and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

LALEHAM-ON-THAMES

IN THE CENTRE OF THE OLD-WORLD VILLAGE

About 2 miles Staines with good service of trains to Waterloo.



Charming small **QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE** sympathetically modernised and very easy-to-run.

Entrance hall, drawing room, dining room, model kitchen, 5/6 bedrooms, tiled bathroom.

Main services.

Ample built-in cupboards.

GARAGE

Delightful partly-walled garden.

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,150

Strongly recommended by Owner's Agents

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (M.68470).

RICHMOND, SURREY

Close to Richmond Park, midway between Richmond and Kingston.

THE CHARMING FREEHOLD 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE



"SELBY HOUSE" HAM COMMON

Delightfully characteristic of its period yet unobtrusively modernised. 6 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, up-to-date kitchen.

CENTRAL HEATING

2 garages, greenhouse.

Sheltered partly-walled gardens including building plot for 1 house. (vacant possession on completion).

For Sale by Auction on Wednesday, November 19, 1958 (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. LEEVRE & CO.

Forest House,

Dartmouth Road,

Forest Hill, S.E.23.

Joint Auctioneers: NIGHTINGALE, PAGE & BENNETT, Eagle Chambers, 18, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames (Tel. 3356). or HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ASHLEY PARK, WALTON-ON-THAMES

A FASCINATING RESIDENCE BUILT IN THE SPANISH STYLE

Beautifully appointed and in excellent order throughout.



Magnificent drawing room (36 ft. by 17 ft.), galleried dining room, morning room, sun loggia, modern kitchen, 4 excellent bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and shower room.

COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING

Main services, double garage.

LOVELY SECLUDED GARDEN

with swimming pool, in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD £11,750

Inspected and recommended by

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (S.68812).

By Order of the Court.

IN THE LOVELY KENTISH COUNTRYSIDE

LAMBERHURST

40 miles London, 8 miles Tunbridge Wells, 1 mile from the village.

FACING SOUTH AND OVERLOOKING A LAKE

The Modern Country Residence

PEPPERMILLS

6 main bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, staff or nursery wing of 5 bedrooms, labour-saving kitchen, sun loggia.

Central heating throughout.

Spacious lodge with garage

Large garage with flat.

LOVELY GROUNDS

with lake, tennis court, orchard.

In all about 13 ACRES

Main electricity and water.

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale privately or by Auction, October 29 next.

Solicitor: Mr. SIDNEY PEARLMAN, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Particulars from the Joint Auctioneers: CHAS. J. PARRIS & QUIRK, 67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 272) and HAMPTON & SONS, as above.

ENJOYING

LOVELY VIEWS OVER THE THAMES

In a picked situation, 5 minutes bus service, 2½ miles from Henley.

THIS INTERESTING EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

With additions

in keeping

Sitting hall, 3 fine reception rooms, 6 main bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, nursery; small flat, well-fitted kitchen.

Main electricity and water.

CENTRAL HEATING

Partly walled gardens of nearly ½ ACRE

Garage available nearby.



PRICE FREEHOLD £6,600

Inspected and recommended by

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (B.67749).

CHESHIRE

Between Crewe and Macclesfield, within reach of Buxton.

SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE

Recently the subject of considerable expenditure on redecoration and modernisation.

2 reception rooms, large kitchen with Aga cooker, 3 double bedrooms, modern bathroom.

Electric immersion water heater.

HURSEAL RADIATORS

2 GARAGES

Large secluded garden and additional plot.



PRICE FREEHOLD £3,750

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (X.18163).

[Continued on Supplement 15]

HYDE PARK
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE STREET,
PICCADILLY, W.1

For sale by order of the Exors. of the late Mrs. G. Fisher,
HILLTOP ESTATE, MIDHURST, SUSSEX
Situate on the outskirts of the lovely old town, 9 miles
from Haslemere and 12 miles from Chichester,
**THE VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL AND
AGRICULTURAL ESTATE**
comprising:

THE PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE
A fine old stone-built house with long low elevations,
mainly circa 1750
and having 5 reception, 12 bedrooms, bathroom,
Numerous outbuildings. **Gardener's cottage** and well-
timbered grounds.

HILLTOP FARM
comprising the farmhouse, buildings, cottage and
over 58 acres.

VALUABLE WOODLAND
A FURTHER COTTAGE
with grassland and orchard.
In all **ABOUT 97 ACRES**
FOR SALE FREEHOLD AS A WHOLE
(Subject to present tenancies)

Full details from the Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER,
as above.

Of Special Interest to Yachtsmen
ESSEX, AT ESTUARY OF THE BLACKWATER
A CHARMING PERIOD HOUSE
built 1570 with Queen Anne and Georgian additions.



Lounge hall, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms (4 with basins),
bathroom, usual domestic offices, breakfast room.
Main electricity and water.

Garage. Fine old barn. Outbuildings.
Tennis court, walled kitchen garden, paddock, etc.
ABOUT 2 1/4 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD ONLY £6,250
Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (21,498)

TO BE LET FURNISHED
In Lovely Well-wooded and Completely
Rural Country yet only 15 miles from London
A CHARMING PERIOD HOUSE

beautifully furnished and tastefully decorated
3 reception, small music room, 6 bedrooms (all with
lavatory basins), 2 bathrooms.
Main electricity and water.

Garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings.
Delightful small partly walled garden.

**AVAILABLE FOR 6 TO 12 MONTHS AT 18 GUINEAS
PER WEEK TO INCLUDE SOME STAFF SERVICE**
Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

SUNNINGDALE

In a quiet position, near to the station and ideally placed for
the enthusiastic golfer.

A Delightful Modernised Cottage
in good order with 3 reception rooms, modern kitchen,
2 bedrooms, bathroom.

Garage and a charming small garden with a stream
FOR SALE AT £4,950
Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (21,520)

**1, STATION ROAD,
READING**
READING 54055 (4 lines)

EAST BERKSHIRE

Wokingham 1 mile, Reading 7 miles.



A gentleman's delightful Small Farm of 20 ACRES
with farm buildings and detached cottage. Charming
16th-century house in immaculate order. Hall, cloakroom,
2-3 reception rooms, modern kitchen with Aga cooker,
4 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c. Main water and
electricity. **Price Freehold £9,500.**

Further particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS of Reading and
London.

NICHOLAS

ESTABLISHED 1882

EDGE OF BERKSHIRE DOWNS

On the outskirts of a much favoured village. Paddington
75 minutes.

A PERIOD HOUSE OF BRICK, stone and tiled con-
struction. Recently modernised. Accommodation: Hall,
3 rears., breakfast room, kitchen with Aga cooker, 5 beds.
(one with h. and c.), dressing room, 2 baths., sep. w.c.
Old world garden. Double garage.

Main water and electricity.

PRICE £6,500

Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading and London.

BETWEEN

READING AND PANGBOURNE

Situate about 6 miles West of Reading on high ground,
within 1/2 mile of station for London.

**SUPERIOR ARCHITECT DESIGNED POST-WAR
DETACHED RESIDENCE** with extensive views.
Spacious hall, cloaks, and w.c., 2 rears., luxuriously
appointed kitchen, larder, 3 bed. (2 with h. and c.), tiled
bath., sep. w.c. Lovely garden. Double garage.

Main water and electricity.

Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading and London.

**4, ALBANY COURT YARD
PICCADILLY, W.1**
REGENT 1184 (3 lines)

HANTS—BERKS BORDER

In a pleasant village about 6 1/2 miles from Newbury and
3 1/2 miles Basingstoke (Waterloo 55 minutes).



A most attractive, architect-designed Residence.
4 bedrooms, all with basins, bathroom, 2 reception rooms,
gent's cloakroom, kitchen with Aga cooker and Agamatic
boiler, pleasant easily-maintained garden, garage for 2
cars, 2 loose boxes, 3 grass paddocks. In all about
10 ACRES. For sale Freehold. Vacant Possession.

Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading and London.

**3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1**

By order of Executors—preliminary announcement.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROsvenor
1032-33-34

YARNTON MANOR, NEAR OXFORD



ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE HOUSES IN THE COUNTY

DATING FROM THE EARLY 17th CENTURY

The charming stone-built Residence is a particularly fine example of the
period with many interesting features, including much oak panelling.

Great hall with beautiful carved screen, 3 reception rooms and long gallery,
5 best bedrooms, 2 well-appointed bathrooms and staff accommodation.

Central heating. Main electric light and water.

GARAGES, STABLING, COTTAGES, FINE OLD TITHE BARN

THE WALLED GARDENS ARE A SPECIAL FEATURE

Parkland and farm with period house (let).

The whole embracing an area of about
380 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Full details and photographs apply Joint Sole Agents:
Messrs. BUCKELL & BALLARD, 58, Cornmarket Street, Oxford (Tel. 4151),
and **Messrs. RALPH PAY & TAYLOR**, as above.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN

RESIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT

By order of Executors.

NEAR MAIDENHEAD



Grounds 2 to 16 ACRES by arrangement.

Many useful outbuildings.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Suitable for commercial
or institutional
purposes.

CHARLES II HOUSE

in parkland.

**LARGE RECEPTION
ROOMS**
21 BEDROOMS

MAYFAIR, W.1

JUST OUT OF GROSVENOR SQUARE

enjoying pleasant open aspect.

FOURTH FLOOR FLAT IN SUPERIOR BLOCK

4 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, 2 RECEPTION, KITCHEN, PANTRY, etc.

ADDITIONAL STAFF ROOM

Central heating. Constant hot water. Lift. Porter.

LONG LEASE 48 YEARS AT £70 p.a. EXCLUSIVE

PRICE £17,000

Offices: 77, GROSVENOR STREET, LONDON, W.1 (Mayfair 7666), and at 35, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH, 2

GROSVENOR 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

13, Hobart Place,
Eaton Square,
5, West Halkin Street,
Belgrave Square,
London, S.W.1

NORTH BUCKS

On edge of village. 6 miles main line station.

17th-CENTURY COTTAGE

3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, modern domestic offices. *Main electricity and water.*
GARAGE Stabling for 5.

£4,750 WITH 1½ ACRES

Further land (let) available.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. E.H.T. (C.6535)

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, SUSSEX

Conveniently placed for all town amenities and having

DIRECT ACCESS TO BEACH

A WELL EQUIPPED MODERN (1938) RESIDENCE

with 4 bedrooms (3 having fitted basins h. and c.), dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms (one 30 ft. in length with large picture windows facing English Channel), sun lounge, kitchen.

Main services. Central heating.

INTEGRAL GARAGE

EASY UP-KEEP GARDEN

PRICE £8,250 FREEHOLD

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. E.H.T. (E.2370)

BETWEEN

WESTERHAM AND TONBRIDGE

With extensive views to the South-West.

IDEAL SCHOLASTIC, INSTITUTIONAL OR SIMILAR USE

Fine reception hall, 6 reception rooms, 20 principal bedrooms, 6 bath., extensive kitchen and staff quarters.

COMPLETE OIL FIRED CENTRAL HEATING

Main services. Modern drainage.

In excellent order throughout.

2 COTTAGES

EXTENSIVE GARAGING

SMALL FARMERY

IN ALL ABOUT 40 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. T.G.B. (A.2155).

HENLEY-ON-THAMES

1 mile station, conveniently placed for shops and bus route.

A BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE, IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER DATING BACK TO THE 16th CENTURY

6 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen with "Aga" cooker, staff sitting room.

All rooms have high ceilings.

All main services. Oil-fired central heating.

DOUBLE GARAGE

SECLUDED GROUNDS OF ABOUT 2 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

with certain of the contents if required.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. T.G.B./R.A.W. (C.6962).

PURLEY

On high ground. Station ½ mile.

A MODERN HOUSE

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms (one 32 ft. long), 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, usual offices. *Main services. Part central heating* Garage. Hard tennis court. In all about

1 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. T.G.B. (BX.1834).

KENTISH DOWNS

Unspoiled country, under 40 minutes London.

18th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

8 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS,
2 RECEPTION ROOMS*Main water and electricity, central heating.*

3 GARAGES, STABLING AND FINE BARN

LOVELY TIMBERED GROUNDS
and 2-acre cherry orchard.

5 ACRES

£7,500 FREEHOLD

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. R.A.W. (A.2904)

DORKING (Tel. 2212)
EFFINGHAM (Tel.: Bookham 2801)
BOOKHAM (Tel. 2744)HAMPSHIRE/WEST SUSSEX BORDER
DISTINGUISHED RESIDENCEHall, cloakroom, 3 fine reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (4 with basins), bathroom, sep. w.c., kitchen, cellarage. *Main water, electricity, modern drainage.* Detached garage. Outbuilding. 1½ ACRES VACANT POSSESSION. BY AUCTION IN NOVEMBER. (Offers invited).

CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere Office (Tel. 680). (Ref. H.510)

CUBITT & WEST

VIEWS AND FULL SOUTH ASPECT

Haslemere—just out of Town.

COMMANDING DETACHED RESIDENCE

Well planned—5 bedrooms, 3 spacious reception, cloaks., kitchen, scullery, inside fuel store.
Part central heating. Main services. Garage.

NEARLY 1 ACRE. FREEHOLD £7,500

CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere 680/1. (Ref. HX.511)

HASLEMERE (Tel. 680)
FARNHAM (Tel. 5261)
HINDHEAD (Tel. 63)

PLEASING AND QUIET POSITION

Some 700 feet above sea level and only few minutes' walk village.

SPACIOUS WELL-FITTED MODERN HOUSE

5 large bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., lounge 22 ft. by 15 ft., dining room, study, cloakroom, kitchen, larder, etc. *Main services. Modern drainage.**Part central heating. LEVEL 1½ ACRE*

By Auction or privately meanwhile.

CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere 680/1. (Ref. H.512).

WINCHESTER
FLEET
FARNBOROUGH

ALFRED PEARSON & SON

HARTLEY WINTNEY
ALDERSHOT
ALRESFORDA PICTURESQUE COTTAGE RESIDENCE IN DELIGHTFUL
UNSPOILT CORNER OF NORTH HAMPSHIRE CLOSE TO
THE BERKSHIRE BORDER4 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, dining hall, sitting room and study.
Compact offices.*Main electricity and water.*PRINCIPAL ROOMS
FACE SOUTH

GARAGE

Accommodation for 2 cars.

Attractive garden with tennis lawn,

¾ ACRE

FREEHOLD £5,500.

Hartley Wintney Office (Tel. 233).

HARTLEY WINTNEY

On the outskirts of this favourite village; 1½ miles main-line station (Waterloo 1 hour).

A SMALL PERIOD RESIDENCE

4 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms and kitchen.

Main services. GARAGE. GARDEN

FREEHOLD £4,000.

Hartley Wintney Office (Tel. 233).

CRAWLEY, HANTS.—(WINCHESTER 3 MILES)
(HAMPSHIRE SHOW VILLAGE)

ATTRACTIVE PERIOD RESIDENCE IN BRICK AND TILE

2 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms and excellent kitchen.

GARAGE SPACE. *Main services.*

Charming old-world garden completely walled.

PRICE £3,650

Winchester Office (Tel. 3388).

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1
GROsvenor
5131 (8 lines)

CURTIS & HENSON

ESTABLISHED 1875

and at
21, HORSEFAIR,
BANBURY, OXON
Tel. 3295-7

SURREY—BETWEEN CHERTSEY AND VIRGINIA WATER

LONDON 21 MILES

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE

16th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE

of great charm and character, very well modernised with all labour-saving requirements.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 6 BEDROOMS,
DRESSING ROOM, 2 BATHROOMS,
VERY MODERN KITCHEN, CLOAK-
ROOM, PLAYROOM



Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, London.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE BLOCK
with
EXCELLENT MODERN STAFF FLAT

LARGE BARN AND OTHER
OUTBUILDINGS

Simple garden, kitchen garden, small grass
orchard and 2 pasture fields, in all

ABOUT 13 ACRES

PRICE £11,750 FREEHOLD

ESTATE OFFICES,
SUNNINGHILL, ASCOT, BERKSHIRE

MRS. N. C. TUFNELL

38 MINUTES FROM WATERLOO

Ascot 1666
(5 lines)

In a lovely situation facing due south, with unspoilt views over the Wentworth Golf Course; about 1½ miles Virginia Water Station. Bus services nearby.
A DISTINCTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE, BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED AND IN SUPERB ORDER THROUGHOUT



2 excellent reception rooms, cloakroom, model kitchen,
4 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (one en suite),
2 secondary bedrooms.
Staff or nursery wing with 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom.

OAK STRIP FLOORING

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT

Main services.

GARAGES FOR 2. USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS

Lovely well timbered gardens with spacious lawn,
rhododendron and azalea borders.

Kitchen garden, etc.

IN ALL ABOUT 2 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE



Strongly recommended by the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1, and Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, as above.

OFFICES OPEN MONDAY TO SATURDAY 9 A.M. TO 5.30 P.M. - SUNDAYS BY APPOINTMENT

GROsvenor
2861

TRESIDDER & CO.

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
"Cornishmen (Audley), London"

SOMERSET 175 ACRES

8 miles Taunton. **GRAZING AND DAIRY FARM.** STONE-BUILT FARM-HOUSE. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception. Cottage. Extensive farm buildings, including cowstalls for 26, dairy, range of loose boxes, etc.

Ample gravitation water, electricity and power.

Land mainly pasture, small area arable and woodland.

FREEHOLD. REASONABLE PRICE

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (27646)

AUCTION NEXT WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29

WOODCOCK HOUSE, HORLEY, SURREY

10 minutes' walk station and a little more to the town. Few minutes' walk bus service. 4 bedrooms (1 h. and c.), small dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms.

All main services. Partial central heating. Agamatic boiler.

GARAGE AND STABLE. GROUNDS OF ABOUT 1 ACRE

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

WIMBORNE, DORSET

On rising ground, with glorious views facing south, not overlooked and sheltered from north. 5 miles Poole Harbour, 8 miles Bournemouth.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE

All conveniences, excellent order. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception, bathroom, 5 bedrooms (3 fitted basins). Central heating. Main electricity, water and gas.

Beautiful matured gardens. Orchard. Kitchen garden and wood. 8 ACRES

£350 p.a. UNFURNISHED ON REPAIRING LEASE

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (31850)

OXFORDSHIRE

12 miles Oxford. Outskirts village, 2 miles river Thames.

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE

3-4 reception, 4 bathrooms, 7-8 bedrooms (4 h. and c.). Central heating. Main electricity and water. Garages, Stable.

Delightful gardens intersected by stream, 3 ACRES

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (14527)

Beautiful position.

BETWEEN SALISBURY AND EXETER

Panoramic views. 5 miles main line station with express trains to Waterloo.

In Blackmore Vale Hunt.

LOVELY QUEEN ANNE HOUSE OF GREAT HISTORICAL INTEREST

Skilfully restored and modernised and now in excellent order. Spacious lounge hall, fine staircase, cloakroom, 4 well proportioned reception, 2 bathrooms, 7-8 bedrooms. Attics completely cut off but suitable for staff flat. Oil-fired central heating and hot water, main water and electricity. Aga cooker. SQUASH COURT.

GARAGES FOR 4. Wide spreading lawns, easy to maintain, small copse.

Sole Agents, TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (14648)

SALISBURY 6 MILES

In pretty old-world village in the renowned Wylde Valley. Quiet but easily accessible.

Convenient for all sporting amenities.

SUPER PERIOD COTTAGE RESIDENCE

ENTIRELY MODERNISED AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER

3 bedrooms, 3 reception, cloakroom, bathroom, kitchen. Central heating. Main services. Attractive mature garden of 1½ ACRE. Garage for 2. **FREEHOLD.**

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (32013)

Telegrams:
"SALES, EDINBURGH"

C. W. INGRAM & SONS

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 90, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

Telephone:
32251-3

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY
Delightful situation 4 miles south of St. Boswells.

CHARMING BORDER COUNTRY HOUSE ABOUT 11 ACRES WOODED POLICIES: 12-ACRE PARK IF DESIRED



THE HOUSE

PRICE £4,000 FOR QUICK SALE

For particulars of above and other Scottish Properties, apply to C. W. INGRAM AND SONS.

Commanding fine view
south to Cheviot Hills
with small garden

4 PUBLIC ROOMS, 2

BEDROOM/BATH-

ROOM SUITES, 7 OTHER

MAIN BEDROOMS,

5 UPPER FLOOR

BEDROOMS, 5 STAFF

BEDROOMS, 4 BATH-

ROOMS, KITCHEN, etc.

Main electricity. Oil-fired

Central Heating.

Garages. Modernised Flat.

The whole in particular-

ly good order

FOR SALE PRIVATELY

IN SCOTTISH BORDERS

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR MELROSE

WITH 35 ACRES
of small farm in hand.
Splendid view south to
the Eildon Hills.

2 RECEPTION ROOMS

AND STUDY

6 BEDROOMS

(5 with h. and c.)

2 BATHROOMS

CENTRAL HEATING

Main electricity and water.

Garage and flat.

Also modernised

COTTAGE and small

STEADING

VACANT POSSESSION.

Apply: C. W. INGRAM & SONS, 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.



ANY REASONABLE OFFER

23, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

GROsvenor
1441

HAMPSHIRE. IN THE LOVELY MEON VALLEY

On high ground nearly 400 ft. up, close to a charming unspoilt village. Petersfield 11 miles with good train service to Waterloo. Easy reach Southampton and Winchester.



Exceptionally well fitted Country Home facing South with fine unspoilt views.

Lounge hall, 3 reception. Modern offices with Aga. 5-6 bed. (basins), 2 bath. Staff suite of 3 bedrooms, bathroom and sitting room. Main electricity and water. New oil-fired central heating.

Easily run gardens, 2 grass tennis courts, full-sized squash court. Attended farmery with excellent buildings. 2 first-class Cottages.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 49 ACRES

Inspected and most highly recommended by WILSON & Co., as above.

LOVELY CROCKHAM HILL, NEAR WESTERHAM

Over 600 ft. up adjoining woodlands and common.

DELIGHTFUL SMALL MODERN HOUSE SET IN A WOODLAND GARDEN OF 1½ ACRES

5 bed. (basins), bathroom, 3 reception (oak floors). Main water and electricity. Garage for 2 or 3 cars. Easy reach Edenbridge or Oxted stations.

£7,750 FREEHOLD

ABOUT 2 HOURS WEST OF LONDON

A VERY LOVELY GEORGIAN HOUSE

All in beautiful order with many fine period features. 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, nursery suite with bathroom. Set in fine timbered park and charming old-world gardens. Excellent buildings, ample cottages.

WOULD BE SOLD WITH SMALL AREA OR WITH THE FARMERY

WANTED URGENTLY TO PURCHASE

Ref. W.G. A very keen purchaser requires a **REALLY SMART HOUSE** with oil-fired central heating, if possible. Within daily reach of London. **W. SURREY or HAMPSHIRE, FARNHAM, GODALMING, PETERSFIELD, WINCHESTER** area liked or alternatively a nice character house in the **HAM COMMON, RICHMOND** area or high ground near REIGATE. 7 bed., 3 bath., 3 reception, cottage liked. **5-20 ACRES. PRICE £10-15,000 FOR RIGHT PROPERTY**

51a and 63, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
LONDON, W.C.2.
Tel.: HOLborn 8741.

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS

And at CHELMSFORD, GUILDFORD
WIMBORNE and WOKING

Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents. Associated with PETRE & ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, Loddon, Norwich and Fakenham

WEST SUSSEX

With outlook over farming country. 14 miles from the South Coast. Waterloo 54 minutes from Horsham Station, 2½ miles.

A CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE IN THE SUSSEX FARMHOUSE STYLE



In part over 300 years' old with picturesque Horsham stone roof. Golf is within easy reach. Hunting with the Crawley and Horsham pack, etc.

Attractive garden. 5 bedrooms, bathroom. 3 reception rooms, model kitchen with Aga. Garage and stabling.

Main water and electricity. Modern drainage. Attractive garden and orchard, small wood, in all about 2 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

London Office, as above, or Guildford Office, 180, High Street (Tel. 5304).

ESSEX—Near SOUTHMINSTER

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE

In attractive surroundings; with easy access to London and Chelmsford.

6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, bathroom, 2 cloakrooms, 3 reception rooms, hall, well equipped kitchen.

2 GARAGES

Outbuildings, etc.

Main water and electricity. Telephone installed.

1 Acre of beautifully planned and laid out garden and 2 Acres of land with range of buildings and small farmyard. 20 additional acres of land available if required.



FREEHOLD £6,850

London Office, as above, or Chelmsford Office, 136, London Road (Tel. 3353)

SUNNINGDALE
Tel. Ascot 63 and 64

CHANCELLORS & CO.

and at Ascot.
Tel. 1 and 2

SUNNINGDALE

Facing the Golf Course, within few minutes' walk of Club House and station.



An attractive and compactly-planned small Country House, with spacious accommodation on two floors. 5 bedrooms (2 with basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Garage 2 cars. Partial central heating. All main services. SECLUDED GARDEN, ¾ ACRE, with matured trees and shrubs, running stream, etc.

FREEHOLD £4,950

Agents: CHANCELLORS & Co., as above.

ASCOT

Lovely situation surrounded by undulating parkland. Adjacent to the Royal Heath and racecourse.

1 mile station (Waterloo 47 minutes).

A WING OF FINE COUNTRY MANSION WITH FEW BUT SPACIOUS ROOMS

3 bedrooms (2 with washbasins and oak floors), 2 modern well-appointed bathrooms, lounge hall, drawing room (21 ft. by 18 ft. 10 in.), dining room (26 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft.). All with oak floors. Cloakroom. Kitchen with Aga.

CENTRAL HEATING FROM JANITOR BOILER.

All mains.

GARAGE

Old-established grounds about 2 ACRES

FREEHOLD £6,750

OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND

Keys with CHANCELLORS & Co., as above.

WINDLESHAM

2 miles Sunningdale Station. On motor coach and bus route.



A well-built modern House of post-war construction, in a much-favoured residential area only 25 miles from London. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms with oak block floors. Modern kitchen. All mains.

Garage space. Large matured garden.

FREEHOLD £4,650

Agents: CHANCELLORS & Co., as above.

MOLDAM, CLARKE & EDGLEY

CHARTERED SURVEYORS
155/6, HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD, and at Woking.

Conveniently situate in a much sought-after residential locality.

**WOKING, SURREY
A DETACHED MODERN FAMILY RESIDENCE**

Within a few minutes' walk of main line station (Waterloo 27 minutes) and town centre, and comprises the following compactly arranged accommodation.

Entrance vestibule, inner hall, lounge, dining room, loggia, spacious kitchen. 4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 2 w.c.'s. Small but pleasant garden. Detached garage.

SOLE AGENTS

£5,250 FREEHOLD

Open to offer for quick sale.

Woking Office. Tel. 3419.

GUILDFORD

In the favoured Hog's Back area, but within walking distance of the main line station and shopping centre.

A particularly well-built modern GEORGIAN-STYLE DETACHED RESIDENCE in a sought-after residential road.

Spacious entrance hall, cloakroom, through lounge 21 ft. by 14 ft., dining room, breakfast room, kitchen.

5 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., brick garage. Well-kept garden of ½ ACRE.

£6,950 FREEHOLD

Guildford Office. Tel. 67281.

PENFOLD & WOOTTON

Perrymount Buildings, HAYWARDS HEATH, Sussex. (Tel. 1744).
33, Victoria Street, ALDERNEY, Channel Islands. (Tel. Alderney 252).

BOLNEY (Haywards Heath 7 miles distant). A charming modern FARM-HOUSE RESIDENCE facing South, enjoying extensive views of South Downs and having about 2 ACRES, including a small lake in delightful timbered setting. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, dressing room, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen with Agamatic, garage and stabling. Attractive garden, orchard and well-stocked kitchen garden. Main services. **FREEHOLD £6,850**

HAYWARDS HEATH (London 45 minutes) occupying one of the best residential sites on the outskirts of the town with uninterrupted views. A detached MODERN RESIDENCE, purpose built as two flats with provision for easy conversion to one house. 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 kitchens, 2 garages, orchard, paddock and garden, in all about 1 ACRE. **FREEHOLD £7,500.**

HAYWARDS HEATH. In a secluded position backing on to open country and within ½ mile of the station. A detached house of attractive design (built 1956.) Lounge with dining annexe, hall with radiator, cloakroom (h. and c.), well-appointed kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, nicely laid out garden of about ¼ ACRE, detached brick garage. The whole in excellent order. **FREEHOLD £4,400.**

ALDERNEY. In this enchanting island, overlooking the picturesque harbour and sandy beach, 3 self-contained flats for sale with vacant possession, completely furnished. £1,250 each on 99 year leases or FREEHOLD OF WHOLE £3,500.

Details of these and other available properties apply to the Agents PENFOLD & WOOTTON as above.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

By direction of the Executors of E. G. MacAndrew, deceased.

SURREY/SUSSEX BORDERS

BETWEEN GUILDFORD (12 miles) and HORSHAM (8 miles).

PALLINGHURST 1,811 ACRES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE MAJOR PART OF THIS IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY



PALLINGHURST HOUSE

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS INCLUDING AS ONE LOT OF 590 ACRES

THE DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Beautifully situated overlooking the South Downs
3 RECEPTION, 8 BEDROOMS. STABLING AND
EXTENSIVE RANGE OF MODERNISED FARM
BUILDINGS (LICENSED T.T.). BAILIFF'S HOUSE
AND 10 COTTAGES.



TISMAN'S

Also as another lot

TISMAN'S, AN ATTRACTIVE ESTATE OF 340 ACRES

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
3 COTTAGES AND 2 SETS OF FARM BUILDINGS

2 SMALLER FARMS OF 84 AND 91 ACRES

ACCOMMODATION LAND AND VALUABLE
TIMBERED WOODLANDS IN CONVENIENT
BLOCKS. 7 COTTAGES.



COTTAGE NEAR TISMAN'S



VIEW TO SOUTH FROM PALLINGHURST HOUSE

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS ON 12th NOVEMBER (unless sold previously)
AT THE TOWN HALL, HORSHAM

Illustrated particulars and plans from the Joint Auctioneers:

HENRY SMITH & SON, 20, North Street, Horsham, Sussex (Tel. Horsham 3271), or JOHN D. WOOD & CO.
Solicitors: PATERSONS, SNOW & CO., 25, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2 (Tel. CHANCERY 6401).

SUSSEX

ON HIGH GROUND ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF EAST GRINSTEAD. LONDON 30 MILES ONLY

WITH POSSESSION OF VIRTUALLY THE WHOLE
A MOST ATTRACTIVE AND IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

SAINT HILL



THIS SPLENDID AND SUPERBLY APPOINTED
RESIDENCE OF MODERATE SIZE IN THE
GEORGIAN STYLE

Occupying a picked position, with magnificent views to the
south.

4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 11 BEDROOMS,
7 LUXURIOUS BATHROOMS, WINTER GARDEN
AND BALLROOM.

MODERN DOMESTIC OFFICES AND AGA COOKER

Modern central heating.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT

OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL

AS ONE LOT WITH GARDENS AND GROUNDS
OF 9½ ACRES



ALSO IN LOTS

THE HOME FARM OF 180 ACRES

MODERN BUILDINGS WITH COWHOUSE FOR 22
(Licensed T.T.) with an attractive farm house.

STABLE BLOCK WITH 2 COTTAGES
(for conversion and improvement).

MANY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES AND
COTTAGES SITUATED OVERLOOKING A
DELIGHTFUL GREEN

Valuable accommodation and afforestation areas.

ABOUT 364 ACRES



FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN LOTS (unless sold privately) AT EAST GRINSTEAD IN EARLY DECEMBER

Land Agents: R. H. & R. W. CLUTTON, East Grinstead, Sussex (Tel. 3933). Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

Solicitors: PEARSONS & DRIVER, 1, New Street, York (Tel. York 2556-2).

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY HOUSES

Telephones:

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S.E. DEVON. BETWEEN HONITON AND OTTERY ST. MARY

Rural situation facing south. 300 ft. up.

WITH 8 ACRES (HALF LUCRATIVE APPLE ORCHARDS)
Sale of best-season fruit has produced nearly £500.



Singularly attractive
modernised country
house of high standing.
Ideal for a family.

Impressive hall, 3 reception
rooms, 5 bedrooms,
dressing room and 3 bath-
rooms. (Two of the bed-
rooms are planned in suites
with bathrooms attached.)

Central heating.
Esse cooker and Esse
boiler. Separate Robin
Hood boiler.

Main electricity and water.
Garages for 3.
Tennis court.

Beautifully timbered gardens, small paddock, spinney and about 4 ACRES of apples.

FOR SALE AT £7,500

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

SUSSEX. WITH VIEWS TO SOUTH DOWNS

CHARMING SMALL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AND EASY TO RUN

WELL-PLANNED COUNTRY HOUSE of convenient size approached by drive
with entrance lodge. 3 reception rooms, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Staff wing of
2 rooms and bathroom.

Main water and electricity. 2 Garages. Stabling.

CAPITAL RANGE OF T.T. FARM BUILDINGS

2 Cottages. Delightful gardens. Pasture, arable and woodland.

FOR SALE with 58 ACRES, or would be divided if required.

RURAL ESSEX. IN THE RODINGS, NEAR DUNMOW UNIQUE PERIOD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY WITH MODEL FARM ATTACHED

Picturesque house of character recently the subject of considerable
expenditure.

3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Central heating. Mains.

Delightful grounds, garden room, fine old barn, double garage.

FINE RANGE OF BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR PEDIGREE HERD

11 ACRES

CORNWALL. OVERLOOKING MOUNTS BAY, PENZANCE

Old-world setting. 1 mile town centre.

Mild climate. Open country immediately at rear.
CHARMING MODERNISED GEORGIAN HOUSE

Almost facing St. Michael's Mount. Few minutes' walk from safe bathing beach.
Standing in a partly-walled and well-stocked garden of about 3/4 of an acre.
Bright and sunny interior all on two floors. Lounge, dining room, kitchen with
Rayburn cooker and boiler. 3 double bedrooms, 1 single. (Two have basins).
Bathroom, downstairs cloakroom. All main services except gas. 18 ft. garage.
An extremely nice property. FOR SALE AT £4,250

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

HANTS/SURREY BORDER. BETWEEN FARNHAM AND BASINGSTOKE

Secluded position over 500 ft. up with fine views. 2 1/2 miles from Farnham and 1 hour
from Waterloo.

A MODERN "FAMILY" HOUSE OF VERY GOOD TYPE

About 150 yards south of the Farnham/Odiham road. Amidst lovely, unspoiled and
richly wooded country.

Elevations in neo-Georgian style. Spacious hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms,
oak block floors, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, playroom or additional bedroom on top
floor. Basins in 2 bedrooms. Aga cooker. Janitor (anthracite) boiler.

Central heating. Main water, electric light and power. Detached, double garage.
Delightful woodland grounds. £6,950 WITH ABOUT 1 1/2 ACRES

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

RURAL ESSEX. EASY REACH GOOD SAILING

Lovely unspoilt country district handy for Maldon and Burnham-on-Crouch.
Convenient daily reach London, 75 minutes by rail.

GEORGIAN-TYPE COUNTRY HOUSE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER

Recently the subject of
considerable expendi-
ture, in immaculate
condition, newly decor-
ated and ready to walk
into.

3 reception rooms, 5/6 bed-
rooms, (fitted basins) dress-
ing room, modern bath-
room.

Main services.

2 garages and ample
outbuildings.

Really delightful secluded gardens and grounds.

ABOUT 4 1/2 ACRES. PRICE £6,850. Additional 20 acres if required.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel. REG. 2481.

KENT OFFICES
SEVENOAKS Tel. 2246
OTFORD Tel. 164
TUNBRIDGE WELLS Tel. 446

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SURREY OFFICES
OXTED Tel. 2241
REIGATE Tel. 5441

KENT HILLS—LONDON 24 MILES COTTAGE RESIDENCE WITH FRUIT AND POULTRY OR PIG FARM— 17 1/2 ACRES



Sun parlour,
2 reception, 3 bedrooms,
bathroom (h. and c.),
modern kitchen with
"Esse" cooker.
Main water and electricity.
Modern drainage.
2 garages and
outbuildings.
Orchard with 900
choice young apple trees.
Soft fruit, wood and
pasture.
PRICE FREEHOLD
£6,950

Sole Agents:

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks. (Tel. 2246.)

AN OPPORTUNITY AT £5,500

Outskirts lovely Surrey village; 2 1/2 miles main-line station; 40 mins. London.



In Excellent Order
Throughout.

4 BEDROOMS
BATHROOM
2/3 RECEPTION
ROOMS

MODERN KITCHEN
GARAGE

1 ACRE

Matured Garden.

FREEHOLD

Vacant Possession.

Strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents:

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 87, High Street, Reigate. (Tel. 5441.)

EAST SUSSEX HIGHLANDS

Commanding delightful views with Rotherfield Church in the background.

Colonial Style 1
Floor Residence

3 bedrooms, bathroom,
2 reception rooms,
new kitchen.

Central heating by Janitor.

GARAGE

Outbuildings and

1 ACRE

including paddock.

£5,250 FREEHOLD

Personally inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents:

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 7, London Road, Tunbridge Wells. (Tel. 446-7.)

WARLINGHAM, SURREY

18 miles London

AMIDST THE SURREY HILLS

In a quiet position within 1 mile of two
stations.

5 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM

2-3 RECEPTION ROOMS

CLOAKROOM

GARAGE

1 ACRE

FREEHOLD £5,750

Further particulars of

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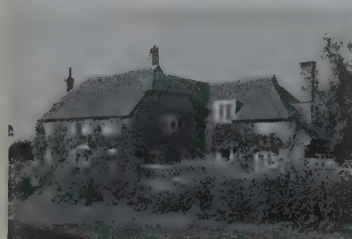


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MESSINGER, MORGAN & MAY

Guildford 2992
(5 lines)

GUILDFORD—3 MILES. Surrounded by Protected Farmland



A modernised Cottage Resi-
dence of great charm and
character.

Hall, fine drawing room, 3 other
reception rooms, verandah, com-
pact offices, 5 bedrooms, 2 bath-
rooms.

Main electricity and water.
2 garages and outbuildings includ-
ing greenhouse and summerhouse
all in very good order and
pleasantly decorated. Old-world
garden. Convenient for schools
and daily travel.

Price and full particulars on
request.

PLEASANT VILLAGE SITUATION 6 miles from GODALMING

A delightful Period Cottage
overlooking a common.

Galleried lounge hall, cloakroom,
drawing room, dining room, good
kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

In excellent order throughout.

Main electricity and water.

Pretty garden.

COTTAGE BUNGALOW
for guests or staff with 3 rooms,
kitchen and bathroom.

PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD
POSSESSION



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HARRODS

32, 34 and 36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

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A FINE EXAMPLE OF CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE

ONE OF THE LOVELIEST SITUATIONS WITHIN 20 MILES OF LONDON

A BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOME WITH SUPERB VIEWS AND SET IN THE HEART OF A FAMOUS GOLF COURSE



Within 1/2 mile of the station (London 30 minutes).

HALL, CLOAKS, FINE LOUNGE (25 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 8 in.), ELEGANT DINING ROOM, LARGE LOGGIA (easily made a third reception room), MODEL OFFICES, MAID'S SITTING ROOM, 6 BEDROOMS (all h. and c.), 2 BATHROOMS, EXTENSIVE SUN ROOF

FULL CENTRAL HEATING

Oak floors throughout.

Wonderful range cupboards.

Heated garage 2 cars and cover for others. Charming but easily kept gardens of

UNDER AN ACRE

FREEHOLD POSSESSION

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, London, S.W.1. KENsington 1490. Etn. 809.



FOR SALE BY AUCTION NOVEMBER 10 NEXT (unless sold previously)

WEST LODGE—WEST STREET—DORKING

AN ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD GEORGIAN HOUSE



Attractive garden.
ABOUT 1/2 ACRE

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. WHITE & SONS, 104, High Street, Dorking Tel. 3255 and HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. KENsington 1490. Etn. 809.

With the following accommodation on 2 floors.

LOUNGE HALL
2 LARGE
RECEPTION ROOMS
4 BEDROOMS
BATHROOM

Adjoining and equally suitable additional accommodation to main house or separate residence.

2 reception rooms,
2 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.
Main services.

AMPLE GARAGE SPACE

WEYBRIDGE, SURREY

WITH OIL-FIRED CENTRAL HEATING

For many years the home of an eminent architect. Close shops, health, station and golf courses.



Early Georgian character residence of gracious charm, fine elevations, and old-world garden setting.

2 FLOORS ONLY

Waterloo 30 minutes.

34-ft. galleried hall,
3 reception, cloakroom,
practical offices,
7 bedrooms, dressing room,
2 bathrooms.

All mains.

DOUBLE GARAGE

FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1/2 AN ACRE

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FOR SALE BY AUCTION NOVEMBER 26 NEXT (unless sold previously).

PANORAMIC VIEWS OVER FARMLANDS

GREENWAYS, WEST COMMON RD., KESTON, KENT

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN (1954) HOUSE OF UNUSUAL DESIGN

Close to Hayes Common and buses, Bromley 3 miles, London 14.

2 FLOORS ONLY

CHARMING HALL, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, STUDY/CLOAKROOM (h. and c.),
TILED LOGGIA, 4 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM

BEAUTIFUL KITCHEN AND OFFICES WITH BREAKFAST RECESS

Partial central heating and oak floors. Main services.

GARAGE FOR 2. CHARMING LANDSCAPE GARDENS, LARGELY LAWNS,
Etc., IN ALL ABOUT 1 3/4 ACRES

FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Highly recommended by Auctioneers.

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EASTBOURNE

Quiet convenient situation, with delightful views of the Downs. Easy reach buses, station, shops and sea.

ONE OF THE BEST MODERN HOUSES IN THE TOWN

LOUNGE HALL
CLOAKS
3 RECEPTION ROOMS
PRINCIPAL SUITE
BEDROOM
DRESSING ROOM
and
BATHROOM
4 OTHER BEDROOMS
2 OTHER BATHROOMS

Full central heating.

LARGE GARAGE

SMALL GARDEN



FREEHOLD POSSESSION

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
KENsington 1490. Etn. 809.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION NOVEMBER 19 NEXT (unless sold previously).

About 500 ft. above sea level in complete seclusion, enjoying panoramic views towards S.E. and adjoining village green. High Wycombe 1 mile, close local shops and bus route.

BEECHWOOD HOUSE

TOTTERIDGE COMMON, HIGH WYCOMBE

A Freehold Country
Property of
considerable charm.

4 reception, 4 bedrooms,
bright kitchen, bathroom.

COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING

Main electricity, water and
drainage. Gas available.

GARAGE (2).

Heated greenhouse. A
delightful formal garden,
large orchard. Kitchen
garden and paddock in all



ABOUT 4 ACRES

HARRODS LTD., 112, High Street, Berkhamsted Tel. 666 or 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. KENsington 1490. Etn. 809.

ONLY £3,750 FREEHOLD

WEST SUSSEX

SAILING AT BOSHAM

ALSO CLOSE TO THE DOWNS

Secluded position amidst delightful country, 5 miles Chichester.

CHARMING PERIOD THATCHED COTTAGE

DINING/HALL, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, BREAKFAST ROOM, CLOAKS
(h. and c.), 4 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM. GARAGE (2)

Main services.

GARDEN

ABOUT 1/4 ACRE

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
KENsington 1490. Etn. 810.

BOURNEMOUTH
SOUTHAMPTON

FOX & SONS

BRIGHTON
WORTHING

A RURAL SETTING close to the sea
Delightful position, on a 'bus route, 4 miles West of Worthing and about 1½ miles Goring station, Victoria 90 minutes. A situation combining the pleasures of the sea and country.



A charming Detached XVth-Century Period Freehold Residence, in excellent order and modernised throughout. 3 bedrooms (2 h. and c.), well-fitted bathroom, charming lounge, oak-beamed dining room, study, kitchen. *Main services.* Garage for 2. Attractively laid out gardens, about ½ ACRE. **Price £6,000 Freehold.** Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel. 6120.

HANTS—SURREY BORDER

Quietly situated yet close to bus services and main shopping centre.

GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE

6 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, offices. Garage and stabling.

Grounds and pasture of about 13½ ACRES

PRICE £4,750 FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, 32/34, London Road, Southampton 25155 (4 lines).

PARKSTONE, DORSET

With fine panoramic views over Poole Harbour and close to golf links.

BLAKE HILL COURT**SUPERBLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE**

In delightful easily maintained grounds of about ½ ACRE

HALL, CLOAKROOM, 2 EXCELLENT RECEPTION ROOMS, 5 BEDROOMS, 2 DRESSING ROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS, STAFF SUITE, MODERN OFFICES. LARGE INTEGRAL GARAGE.

Central heating. Main services.

FREEHOLD**WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON NOVEMBER 6, 1958
(unless sold beforehand)

Solicitors: Messrs. ROOPE, SON & NEALE, 42, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 22, Haven Road, Canford Cliff, Bournemouth. (Tel. Canford Cliff 78099) or Lilliput Square, Lilliput, Parkstone (Tel. Canford Cliff 78687).

ITCHEN VALLEY, close Winchester
Delightfully situated on high ground commanding lovely views over the countryside.

THATCHED CHARACTER RESIDENCE

5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, well-appointed kitchen.

Main electricity, gas and water.

Terraced garden sloping towards the river.

Fox & Sons, 32/34, London Road, Southampton 25155 (4 lines)

MID-SUSSEX

Within easy daily reach of London, only 8 miles from Brighton and close to shops.

A CHARMING DETACHED MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

4 bedrooms (3 h. and c.), bathroom, large lounge, dining room, cloakroom, well-equipped kitchen, large detached garage. *Main services.* Delightful matured gardens intersected by a small stream and extending to about ¾ ACRE. **Price £5,250 Freehold, for a quick sale.** Fox & Sons, 117 and 118, Western Road, Brighton. Tel. Hove 39201 (7 lines).

ROWLAND GORRINGE & CO.

LEWES (Tel. 660), UCKFIELD (Tel. 532), SEAFORD (Tel. 3929), DITCHLING (Tel. Hassocks 865), LINDFIELD (Tel. 3080)

SUSSEX**Between Lewes and Eastbourne**

Easy reach of main line and market centres. Busy village with frequent bus service.

FIRST-CLASS DAIRY AND ARABLE FARM OF 84 ACRES

At present carrying a T.T. and Attested Ayrshire Herd. Very attractive Residence of Character. 5 bed. and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception, panelled hall, cloakroom, modern kitchen with Aga cooker and Aga boiler. *Main e.l. and water.*

EXCELLENT MODERN BUILDINGS with cowhouse for 13, ranges of loose boxes and stabling, concrete yards.

TWO MODERN COTTAGES

Level and well-watered land extends to about 84 ACRES.

This choice property has been the subject of considerable expenditure and is completely up-to-date and well equipped.

FREEHOLD £12,500

WITH VACANT POSSESSION
 or would be sold lock, stock and barrel.
 Apply Lewes Office.

BETWEEN HAYWARDS HEATH AND HORSHAM

Picked position on southern fringes of St. Leonard's Forest, standing in its own grounds, with magnificent views to South Downs.

EASILY-RUN SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARM

adjacent to bus service and 6 miles Haywards Heath station.

5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, sun lounge, well-fitted kitchen.

Main electricity and water.

SMALL FARMERY WITH ATTESTED COW STALLS FOR 13, DAIRY, ETC. LOOSE BOXES, GARAGE. Attractively laid-out garden with tennis court. Large paddock and copple.

ABOUT 5 ACRES

EARLY SALE DESIRED. OWNER GOING ABROAD.

Full details from Lindfield Office. (Tel. 3080).

A comprehensive list of properties and farms available in the Haywards Heath and mid-Sussex areas obtainable from our Lindfield Office (Tel. 3080).

SUSSEX

Between Uckfield and Eastbourne, in lovely country.

COUNTRY HOUSE OF MEDIUM SIZE

Compactly arranged and in good order.

5-6 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS, HALL, CLOAKROOM, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, MODERN OFFICES, STAFF FLAT (2 BEDROOMS AND BATH) LARGE CONSERVATORY.

Main electricity and water.

GARAGES. OUTBUILDINGS

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN.

WOULD BE SOLD WITH SMALL AREA OR WITH FARMERY AND LAND, BY ARRANGEMENT. THREE COTTAGES ALSO AVAILABLE.

Apply: Uckfield Office.

ORMISTON, KNIGHT & PAYNE

24, POOLE HILL, BOURNEMOUTH

And at Ringwood, Ferndown, Brockenhurst, Barton-on-Sea and Highcliffe.

IN A LOVELY PART OF DORSET

Where houses are hard to find. Only 12 miles Bournemouth.

THIS DELIGHTFUL SMALL PERIOD RESIDENCE

In unspoilt surroundings facing south with pretty outlook.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 best bedrooms and dressing room, 2 secondary bedrooms (on 2 floors only), 2 bathrooms, billiards or play room. Good domestic offices.

GARAGE FOR 2

3-STALL STABLE

Main electric light.

EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

The house, which dates from 1291 and is mentioned in Hutchings Book of Dorset, is set in charming and very easily kept grounds of NEARLY 4 ACRES.

PRICE: £10,000 FREEHOLD

BERNARD TUCKER & SON

AUCTION AND ESTATE OFFICES, RUSTINGTON (Tels. 1 or 3), and at WORTHING, STORRINGTON AND ANGMERING-ON-SEA

RUSTINGTON, WEST SUSSEX COAST

Golf course ½ mile. Station, Angmering.

SUPERB MODERN DETACHED CENTRALLY HEATED RESIDENCE

1 ACRE delightful gardens. Situated in old-world part of village.

4 BEDROOMS

DRAWING ROOM

DINING ROOM

EXCELLENT OFFICES

DOUBLE GARAGE

All main services.



FREEHOLD £7,500

STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER

HEAD OFFICE: 41, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1 (GROSVENOR 3056)
Chelmsford, Oxford, Lewes, Plymouth, Builth Wells, Beaulieu, Ipswich, Andover, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HAMPSHIRE—IN THE NEW FOREST

Lyndhurst 7 miles. Lymington 7 miles.

Sailing facilities on the Beaulieu River and Solent.

A CHARMING MODERN HOUSE IN A SECLUDED POSITION, WITH FINE WOODLAND VIEWS



3 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, self-contained staff quarters of 3 bedrooms and bathroom. Central heating. Main electricity. Estate water. GARAGES AND OUTBUILDINGS Easily managed gardens with rhododendrons, streams and ornamental ponds.

ABOUT 4 ACRES

FOR SALE LEASEHOLD. FREEHOLD AVAILABLE

Agents: STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER, Manor Office, Beaulieu (Tel. 377).

ESSEX COAST—FRINTON

Immediately on sea front.

ATTRACTIVE DETACHED MODERN HOUSE

In first-class condition and suitable for institutional or private use.



5 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, spacious kitchen with Aga.

Central heating throughout.

All main services.

Outbuildings include garage and summer house.

Easily maintained garden.

Beach hut available.

FOR SALE

Sole Agents: STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER, Coval Hall, Chelmsford (Tel. 4681-3), or Head Office, as above.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—CHILTERN

London (Baker Street and Marylebone) about 45 mins.

On high ground adjoining open country, easy reach station and shops.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE (1937) in good order.

3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Part central heating. All main services.

Garage for 2 cars.

Well stocked, easily maintained garden.

ABOUT 1¼ ACRES

FOR SALE



Agents: STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER, Head Office as above.

By direction of the Executors of Lady Victoria Herbert.

DORSET—WILTSHIRE—SOMERSET BORDERS

5 miles from Templecombe Station, 4½ miles from Sherborne.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE BLACKMOOR VALE

Historic Elizabethan Manor House of mellowed stone and stone tiled roof, with mullioned windows, oak panelling; formerly a hunting box in the time of King John. Great hall with minstrel's gallery, 3 reception rooms, 5 main bedrooms, 3 staff rooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. DOUBLE GARAGES HUNTER STABLING Stone-walled garden, orchard and paddock.



ABOUT 3½ ACRES. FOR SALE PRIVATELY AT A LOW PRICE

Agents: STRUTT & PARKER, LOFTS & WARNER, Head Office as above.

FOREST ROW, SUSSEX
(Near EAST GRINSTEAD),
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POWELL & PARTNER, LTD.

And at Edenbridge (Tel. 2381),
Kent, Caterham (Tel. Upper
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BETWEEN UCKFIELD AND HEATHFIELD

In a lovely country setting. Extensive views. Recommended.



PICTURESQUE TUDOR FARMHOUSE with 34 ACRES and farm buildings. Restored and modernised, 17 ft. lounge, dining room, kitchen, cloakroom, scullery, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric light and water. Pretty garden. FREEHOLD £6,000

Apply Forest Row Office, R.804.

BETWEEN CROWBOROUGH AND UCKFIELD

An old Ironmaster's House dating to 1500. Modernised and of great charm and antiquity. Perfect country setting with trout stream.



3 reception, cloakroom, modern American kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms. 1 OR 7 ACRES. Outbuildings (used profitable deep litter) also character building

FREEHOLD £10,500 or £8,500 with 1 ACRE

Apply Edenbridge Office, R.1467

FOREST ROW

GATEWAY ON TO GOLF LINKS

Full south aspect. Protected views. Personally inspected



A most pleasing and well-equipped country house remodelled in two suites, with staff wing, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating. All main services. Garden and paddock 4½ ACRES, 2 Cottages. FREEHOLD £15,000. Apply Forest Row Office, or Messrs. HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street S.W.1 (Hyde Park 8222). R.1095.

CORNWALL

About half a mile from a village, on a Royal Blue bus route, and within a short motoring distance from some of the finest bays on the North coast; local shopping facilities at Wadebridge. In good hunting country with first-rate salmon and sea-trout fishing close to hand and within easy reach of St. Enodoc and Trevose golf courses.

A QUITE UNIQUE PROPERTY affording a delightful combination of the ancient and modern, and consisting of a

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

In brief, the accommodation affords some 6 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, ample reception rooms, etc., divided among the "old" and "modern" wings. There is a superb drawing room, 33 ft. by 25 ft., in the modern portion of the house, whilst in the older portion there is a delightful drawing room in the mediæval style, with a "tented" ceiling, 30 ft. by 20 ft. The domestic offices, together with the staff quarters consisting of double bedroom, bathroom and sitting room, adjoin.

Main electricity. First-rate water supply.

The total area of the property is approx. 20 acres. 2 acres are taken up with ornamental and flower gardens, walled vegetable garden, etc. A gardener's cottage is let on a service tenancy. The remainder is subject to agricultural tenancy. There are ample garages and outbuildings.

PRICE £8,250 FREEHOLD

For full details apply to the Joint Sole Agents:

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Wadebridge, North Cornwall, and

Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

20, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

CONSTANCE HIGBY & CHARD

CLAYGATE (Esher)

WALTON-ON-THAMES

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES

CHARMING MODERN DETACHED COTTAGE-RESIDENCE in really first-class order.

ATTRACTIVE VIEWS OVER PLAYING FIELDS AT REAR 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, splendidly equipped kitchen.

LARGE GARAGE

Very attractive garden.

Walton Office, 45, High Street. Tel. Walton 2487.

£4,750 FREEHOLD



£4,950 FREEHOLD (OR NEAR). COBHAM. A delightful modernised cottage, near village and in secluded "old-world" garden. Dining hall (15 ft. square), "two aspect" lounge, kitchen, 3 bedrooms (cupboards), bathroom. Garage. All main services.

£5,750 FREEHOLD. HINCHLEY WOOD. Pretty, modern House, on double plot. Quiet matured position, 2-3 minutes' National Trust lands, station, shops, buses and Green Line. 3 reception, kitchen, cloakroom; 3 bedrooms (two with basins and one with access to luxury bathroom). Built-in garage, space for second car. Matured garden with many varieties of flowering trees and shrubs giving colour all the year round. Apply, Claygate Office, Clive House, The Parade, Claygate, Esher 2323.

Tel. MAYfair
0023-4

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OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY INVESTOR
NORFOLK

5 MILES SOUTH OF NORWICH ADJOINING THE A.11 TRUNK ROAD

THE KETTERINGHAM ESTATE OF 2,202 ACRES

including

9 DAIRY AND ARABLE FARMS, mostly with house and premises in excellent order and adequate cottages at present let at rentals far below their true rental values and recommended as

FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

KETTERINGHAM HALL AND GROUNDS LET AT £500 PER ANNUM

36 COTTAGES mostly in and about Ketteringham Village and very conveniently situated. TWO SMALLHOLDINGS

268 ACRES OF WOODLAND AND PLANTATIONS

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN LOTS (WHERE NOT SOLD PRIVATELY MEANWHILE), AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, NORWICH, ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, AT 11 A.M.

Illustrated particulars (price 10s.) from: The Auctioneers, 2 Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 27161) or as above.

The Estate Surveyors: Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 6341).

The Solicitors: Messrs. MILLS & REEVE, 74-75, Upper Close, Norwich (Tel. 21587).

And at NORWICH, STOWMARKET, CAMBRIDGE, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, HADLEIGH, HOLT and TONBRIDGE, KENT

32, QUEEN STREET,
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L. DUDLEY CLIFTON & SON

Maidenhead 62 (3 lines)

CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE

Due south aspect and adjoining National Trust Commons.



7 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS

3 BATHROOMS, 3 RECEPTION

GAMES ROOM

MODERN OFFICES with staff sitting room.

GARAGE FOR TWO and GARDENER'S

COTTAGE

ABOUT 2 ACRES

All services.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICE OR MIGHT BE DIVIDED

20 MILES WEST OF LONDON

2 miles Gerrards Cross.



ABSOLUTELY SECLUDED IN 3½ ACRES

3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2/3 reception. Garage.

Central heating.

Lovely garden with stream and matured woodlands.

Paddock if required. **£8,500 FREEHOLD**

Agents as above.

Tel.
HORSHAM 3355 (3 lines)

KING & CHASEMORE

CHARTERED SURVEYORS

HORSHAM
SUSSEX

ABOUT 7 MILES SOUTH OF HORSHAM

With views across Sussex Weald and South Downs.

AN EXCELLENT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, including a picturesque modern Residence.

5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen with Aga, scullery, staff quarters.

Main electricity and water. Full central heating.

Outbuildings, including 2 garages, stable, loose box, harness room, etc. Garden with hard tennis court and paddock.

In all about 7¼ ACRES. Vacant possession of the whole.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD £9,750

A SUSSEX-STYLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE

2½ miles west of Horsham.

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen.

Main water and electricity. Full central heating.

Large garage. Lovely woodland surroundings.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. £6,500

WASHINGTON, SUSSEX

Pulborough 5 miles.

AN ATTRACTIVE FARMHOUSE STYLE RESIDENCE of recent construction of hand-made bricks and old clay tiles.

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, living room, dining recess, study, cloakroom.

Full central heating. Main water and electricity.

Double garage, garden.

FREEHOLD £5,500

BETWEEN HORSHAM AND CRANLEIGH

in fine rural situation, Horsham 7 miles.

AN ATTRACTIVE ARCHITECT-DESIGNED EXHIBITION HOUSE

6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, etc.

Main electricity and water. Full central heating.

Garage and stabling. Gaze's hard tennis court.

ABOUT 21 ACRES. FREEHOLD £12,000

Would be sold with less land if desired.

2½ MILES SOUTH OF HORSHAM

with frequent electric trains to London (55 minutes).

A VERY BEAUTIFUL OLD SUSSEX FARM-HOUSE

5 bedrooms, bathroom, entrance hall, cloakroom, 4 reception rooms, kitchen with Aga.

Central heating. Main electricity and water.

Double garage and other outbuildings. Very delightful gardens, paddock.

In all about 5 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,500

HORSHAM

In pleasant surroundings.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW BUILT 1955

Large lounge, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Full central heating.

Garage.

All main services.

Excellent garden. In first-class order.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,250

WAYCOTTS

Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents

Tel. 4333 (3 lines) 5, FLEET STREET, TORQUAY

TORQUAY—ILSHAM MARINE DRIVE

In a charming garden with miniature bathing pool, child's paddling pool, private beach, and about 8½ ACRES of accommodation land adjoining (if required).

A DETACHED MARINE RESIDENCE

3 RECEPTION ROOMS

STUDY

SUN LOUNGE

CLOAKROOM

6 BEDROOMS (h. and c.).

2 BATHROOMS

KITCHEN WITH AGA

DOUBLE GARAGE

All main services.



A family residence with quite exceptional amenities.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Full particulars from the Sole Agents:

WAYCOTTS, 5, Fleet Street, Torquay. Tel. 4333 (3 lines).

LOCKE & ENGLAND

Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents.

Head Office: 166, PARADE, LEAMINGTON SPA. Tel. 2933 (3 lines) and at 10-11, Sheep Street, Stratford-upon-Avon. Tel. 2424.

Borders of WARWICKSHIRE AND LEICESTERSHIRE

Leicester 12 miles, Rugby 9 miles, Coventry 14 miles.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERATE SIZE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Hall with oak floor, fitted cloakroom, 3 charming reception rooms.

Luxuriously appointed modern kitchen,

housekeeper's room,

3 principal bedrooms en suite with own bathrooms

(one with dressing room),

secondary bedroom

en suite with own

bathroom, 2 further

excellent bedrooms,

billiards room.

GARAGING 3¼ CARS

4 LOOSE BOXES

Automatic oil-fired

central heating.

Large modern swimming pool. Lovely garden and adjoining paddock.

11½ ACRES

£9,500 FREEHOLD, entire VACANT POSSESSION

LOCKE & ENGLAND

For further particulars, photographs etc., apply as above.



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(20 lines)

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IN EXCLUSIVE POSITION

BRAND NEW LUXURY BEACH RESIDENCE

Of quality and dignity.

Architect planned. 4 BEDROOMS EACH WITH PRIVATE BATHROOM, powder room, 3 CHARMING LIVING ROOMS. Screened porches. Patio. American kitchen and pantry. MAID'S ROOM AND BATH. GARAGE AND CAR PORT.

Facing directly over the sea, all rooms access to

165 FEET SEA FRONTAGE

Price, with furniture, on application.

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, Overseas Department, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.



JAMAICA Near MONTEGO BAY

ADJOINING THE EXCLUSIVE ROUNDHILL, HOTEL AND BEACH

Most attractive MODERN HOLIDAY COTTAGE overlooking the sea and beach with

2 DOUBLE AND 1 SINGLE BEDROOMS

2 BATHROOMS, LARGE LIVING ROOM opening both ends. Covered VERANDAH, kitchen, etc.

Main electricity, water.

Telephone.

APPROX. 1 ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £23,500

(or equivalent in Dollars).

COMPLETELY FURNISHED
READY TO MOVE IN

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, Overseas Department, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.



BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTS, AND MAYFIELD, SUSSEX

WINDSOR, BURNHAM
FARNHAM COMMON

A. C. FROST & CO.

BEACONSFIELD
GERRARDS CROSS

FAVOURITE BEACONSFIELD

Occupying a fine position, close to station (Marylebone 40 mins.), shops and schools.

MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER



Galleried hall (29 ft. by 14 ft.), 3 reception rooms (oak floors), well-fitted domestic offices, 4 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

SMALL FLAT
or further bedrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING

DOUBLE GARAGE

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN

ABOUT 1 ACRE

EARLY SALE REQUIRED. OWNER GOING ABROAD

Full details apply: A. C. FROST & Co., Beaconsfield (Tel. 600-2).

GERRARDS CROSS

Adjoining Bulstrode Park, favourite situation close to miles of open countryside. Station ½ mile. On bus route.

RECOGNISED AS ONE OF THE FINEST SMALL QUALITY HOUSES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

South-east and
south-west aspect.

4 bedrooms (basins), playroom, 2 luxury bathrooms, 2 reception, maid's room or third sitting room.

MODEL KITCHEN

First quality oak joinery.

CENTRAL HEATING

Main services.

DOUBLE GARAGE

and

BRICK OUTBUILDINGS

WELL-KEPT GROUNDS OF 1¼ ACRES INCLUDING A SMALL Paddock

Sole Agents: A. C. FROST & Co., Gerrards Cross 2277-8.



ALBION CHAMBERS,
KING STREET,
GLOUCESTER

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.

Tel. 21267
(3 lines)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Extensive views across the Severn Vale, only 3½ miles Gloucester.

EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

WITH SMALL TUDOR WING. CONVENIENTLY SITUATED IN PLEASANT RURAL SURROUNDINGS

2 reception rooms, library, compact domestic offices, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms. Attached cottage (vacant). 3 garages. Stabling. 2 greenhouses. ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD GARDENS, PARTLY WALLED. Paddock.

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 1¼ ACRES

Main electricity and water.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

PRICE £5,250

Further particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., as above. (M.30)

COTSWOLDS

About 500 ft. above sea level.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE IN TRADITIONAL COTSWOLD STYLE

2 RECEPTION
CLOAKROOM
LARGE KITCHEN
4 BEDROOMS
AND BATHROOM
DOUBLE GARAGE

Attractively laid-out gardens.

Main electricity and water.

Dual hot water system.

Partial central heating.

Vacant Possession
on completion.



PRICE £6,250

Further particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., as above. (B.655)

WOKING
CHOBHAM
WEST BYFLEET
NEW HAW
WALTON-ON-THAMES

MANN & CO. AND EWBANK & CO.

WEST SURREY

WEYBRIDGE
THAMES DITTON
ESHER
COBHAM
GUILDFORD

ESHER

Select but central position within 5 minutes' walk of village.
FINELY APPOINTED RESIDENCE



Central heating. Swimming pool. 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, magnificent drawing room, dining room and morning room, excellent offices, cloakroom. Double garage. Paddock. **ABOUT 2 ACRES**

FREEHOLD £11,500

Esher Office: EWBANK & Co., 70, High St. (Tel. 3537-8).

A REALLY LOVELY HOUSE WITH A LAKE

Access golf course, 1/2 mile Weybridge Station (Waterloo 30 minutes).



7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, library, cloakroom, modern kitchen. Double garage. S/C. **STAFF FLAT. Complete central heating. 3 ACRES.**

FREEHOLD £11,500

Weybridge Office: EWBANK & Co., 7, Baker St. (Weybridge 2323-5).

DELIGHTFUL BLEND OF TRADITIONAL AND CONTEMPORARY

5 minutes West Byfleet Station.



4 bedrooms, lounge, dining room, study, large kitchen with Aga and Agamatic. Central heating. Garage. **1/3 ACRE. FREEHOLD £5,950**

West Byfleet Office: 12, Rosemount Parade (Tel. 3288).

DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE IN 10 ACRES ST. GEORGE'S HILL



5 principal and 2 staff bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, cloakroom. Garage for 3 cars. **10 ACRES naturally lovely grounds.**

Oil-fired central heating. Main services.

FREEHOLD AT REASONABLE PRICE

Weybridge Office: EWBANK & Co., 7, Baker St. (Weybridge 2323-5).

AN AIR OF ANTIQUITY

CHARMING DETACHED BUNGALOW of unusual character in first-class residential area. 10 minutes' walk West Byfleet Station.



3 bedrooms, lounge, dining hall, bathroom, good kitchen with Aga, sun room, **1/4 ACRE secluded garden.**

FREEHOLD £4,350

New Haw Office: 315, Woodham Lane (Tel. Byfleet 2884).

GEORGIAN-STYLE COTTAGE

EXCELLENT ORDER

Complete central heating.



Secluded yet convenient between Woking and Sunningdale. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, good kitchen, maid's sitting room. Double garage. **Delightful grounds 3 ACRES**

FREEHOLD £8,750

Sole Agents. Woking Office: 3, High Street (3800, 6 lines).

36, WINCHESTER STREET, BASINGSTOKE
Tel. BASINGSTOKE 2255-6

CURTIS & WATSON

4, HIGH STREET, ALTON. Tel. ALTON 2261-2

The Estate Offices, HARTLEY WINTNEY
Tel. HARTLEY WINTNEY 296-7

MEON VALLEY

In unparalleled position with unspoiled southern views.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE WITH ATTESTED FARMERY OF 50 ACRES



Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern domestic offices with "Aga". Staff quarters with 3 bedrooms and bathroom.

New oil-fired central heating. Company's water and electricity.

Pleasant but inexpensive gardens with terraced lawns and Squash Court.

Set of farm buildings with Attested cowhouses and Dutch barn.

2 EXCELLENT COTTAGES

VACANT POSSESSION FREEHOLD



Strongly recommended by the Agents, Messrs. CURTIS & WATSON, 4, High Street, Alton

COWARD, JAMES & CO.

incorporating

FORTT, HATT & BILLINGS Est. 1903

Estate Agents, Valuers, Surveyors and Land Agents.
NEW BOND STREET CHAMBERS, 14, NEW BOND STREET, BATH
(Tel. 4268, 3150, 61360 and 3584).

SOMERSET

CHARMING REGENCY RESIDENCE

In lovely rural surroundings. (Bath 9 miles, Trowbridge 4 miles, Westbury 4 miles.)



Near village and commanding delightful views.

Entrance porch, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, level domestic offices.

Main services.

CENTRAL HEATING
Agamatic hot water supply.
Delightful pleasure gardens. Productive kitchen garden.

2 GARAGES

STABLING FOR 4

FREEHOLD. PRICE £5,350

E. S. TAYLOR LTD.

1, BOND STREET, ST. HELIER. CENTRAL 154.

JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS

In beautiful country surroundings, 10 minutes St. Helier.

SECLUDED MODERN RESIDENCE OF ATTRACTION

Sun terrace, hall, lounge and dining room (each with open beamed ceiling), morning room, 5 bedrooms, sewing room, 2 bathrooms, well-equipped kitchen, Aga cooker, Trianco boiler.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT

GARAGING
for 3 cars.

Sheltered lawn, flower and kitchen gardens, together with an early cotill, in all about **1 1/2 ACRES**



Main electricity installed.

For further details please apply to the Sole Agents:
E. S. TAYLOR LTD., 1, Bond Street, St. Helier.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH
RAMSBURY

JOHN GERMAN & SON

BURTON-ON-TRENT
and DERBY

ON THE WILTSHIRE-BERKSHIRE BORDER

A FASCINATING 17th-CENTURY COTTAGE
SKILFULLY MODERNISED*Enjoying seclusion and fine views at 700 ft. above sea level.*

FREEHOLD

Entrance hall, cloakroom,
Hall, lounge, dining room,
kitchen, scullery, 4 bed-
rooms, bathroom, landing.*Main electricity.*

GARAGE. WORKSHOP

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN

1½ ACRES

WILTS. Between DEVIZES and MARLBOROUGH

A VILLAGE RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND CHARACTER
WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS*Standing in its own well-timbered grounds.*Entrance hall, lounge hall,
sitting room, dining room,
kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath-
room.*Main electricity.*

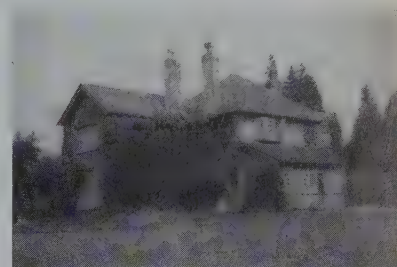
Well laid out gardens.

DOUBLE GARAGE

SMALL FARMERY

Well-watered enclosures.

14 ACRES



FREEHOLD

In a pretty old-world village
IN NORTH-EAST WILTS*An exceptionally attractive*GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE
in immaculate order.ENTRANCE HALL, MORNING ROOM
DINING ROOM, STUDY, KITCHEN
WITH AGA AND AGAMATIC
4 BEDROOMS
BATHROOM, SEPARATE W.C.*Main electricity and water.*GARAGE AND USEFUL
OUTBUILDINGS

WELL-MAINTAINED GARDENS

1/3 ACRE. £4,300

WILTSHIRE—MARLBOROUGH
A LUXURIOUSLY EQUIPPED GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE*On quiet outskirts of the town.*

FREEHOLD

3 reception rooms, study,
4 principal and 2 secondary
bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
excellent domestic offices
with Aga and Agamatic.*Oil-fired central heating.**All mains services.**Internal telephone system.*

GARAGE

Wine cellar, sheds.

ATTRACTIVE
WELL-KEPT GROUNDS
ABOUT 1½ ACRESIn a Downland village near the
WILTSHIRE-BERKSHIRE
BORDER*A well-built modern*

VILLAGE HOUSE

4 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM
ENTRANCE HALL
SITTING ROOM, DINING ROOM
STUDY, KITCHEN WITH AGA
DOWNSTAIRS W.C.*All main services.*

GARAGE. WORKSHOP, Etc.

Gardens front and rear.

1/3 ACRE. £4,250

In a secluded and isolated spot on the edge of
SAVERNAKE FORESTA PAIR OF PICTURESQUE THATCHED COTTAGES
nicely modernised and in very good order.

Each has 2 bedrooms, living room and kitchen. One has sitting room and bathroom.

Main electricity and water.

GARDEN. STORE SHED. ABOUT 1/2 ACRE. £2,800

Full particulars from: JOHN GERMAN & SON, Estate Offices, Ramsbury, nr. Marlborough, Wilts (Tel.: Ramsbury 361-2).

On the outskirts of a lovely village
BETWEEN HUNGERFORD AND SWINDONA NEWLY BUILT ARCHITECT-DESIGNED VILLAGE HOUSE
with lovely Downland views.Entrance hall, lounge/dining room, kitchen with Esse, larder, 3 bedrooms, bathroom,
separate w.c.*All main services.*

INTEGRAL GARAGE. GARDEN. STORE. £3,950

GUILDFORD 3386
CRANLEIGH 525

WELLER & CO.

(incorporating WELLER, SON & GRINSTED and RACKHAM & SMITH)

HORSHAM 3311
HENFIELD 22

CHIDDINGFOLD, W. SURREY

*Delightful rural locality. Willey Station (main electric line) 2½ miles.*AN UNIQUE 15th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE
IN COMPLETELY UNSPOILED SURROUNDINGS

FREEHOLD £4,500. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply Cranleigh Office.

2 BEDROOMS
2 ATTIC BEDROOMS
2 SITTING ROOMS
KITCHEN
STABLING AND
SMALL COWHOUSE*Main water.**Electricity available.*OLD-WORLD GARDEN
pasture and woodland.

14 ACRES

SUSSEX. MIDHURST

*Close to the Centre. Secluded garden 2 ACRES. Haslemere Main Line Station
6 miles, Guildford 18 miles.*

THE ATTRACTIVE LATE-GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Large well-lighted rooms,
4 bedrooms, 2 well-fitted
bathrooms, hall, cloak-
room, 3 reception, modern
kitchen, separate playroom
17 ft. square, and

GARAGES FOR 3

All in exceptionally good
order with best quality
new fittings throughout.CENTRAL HEATING
(Trianco)*All mains.*Charming secluded garden with fine cedars, lawns and shrubs.
FREEHOLD £8,500

Apply Sole Agents: WELLER & Co., Horsham Office (Tel. 3311/2).



RURAL POSITION IN SUSSEX WITH GOOD VIEWS

HORSHAM 5 miles. CRANLEIGH 6 miles.

AN EXTREMELY
WELL-FITTED HOUSE
OF
CHARACTERCONVERTED FROM PERIOD BARN
INTO SEMI-BUNGALOW5 BEDROOMS, 3 MODERN BATHROOMS
2 RECEPTION, GOOD OFFICES (excellent
fitted cupboards).

Apply: WELLER & Co., Cranleigh (Tel. 525/6).

*Main services.**Oil-fired central heating.*

GARAGE

CHARMING EASILY KEPT GARDEN
WITH ORNAMENTAL POND

1¾ ACRES

FREEHOLD. POSSESSION

£5,750

Offers considered. Mortgage arranged.

Tel.
GERRARDS CROSS
3886 (3 lines)

HETHERINGTON & SECRETT, F.A.I.

ESTATE OFFICES: GERRARDS CROSS, BEACONSFIELD, AND AT EALING, LONDON, W.5

BEACONSFIELD
249 and 1054
EALING 2648-9



"TEMPLEWOOD"

SOUTH PARK, GERRARDS CROSS

AN ARCHITECT'S HOUSE IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS
IN THE DISTRICT

LOUNGE HALL, CLOAKROOM, 2 FINE RECEPTION ROOMS, BREAKFAST ROOM,
KITCHEN, 3 LARGE BEDROOMS, TILED BATHROOM AND W.C.
GARAGE IN LOVELY 1/2 ACRE GARDEN

MAIN SERVICES

VACANT POSSESSION

FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON OCTOBER 29th
(unless sold by Private Treaty)

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents and Chartered Auctioneers,
Messrs. HETHERINGTON & SECRETT, F.A.I., as above.

DRIVERS, JONAS & CO.

Chartered Surveyors, Land Agents and Auctioneers.

7, CHARLES II STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1.

Tel. TRAfalgar 4744.

BRACKLEY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ATTRACTIVE WELL-EQUIPPED DETACHED RESIDENCE



Soundly built and situated in Main
Street, standing in about 1 ACRE
of grounds.

4 RECEPTION ROOMS

8 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS

5 BATHROOMS

MAINLY ON 2 FLOORS.

Could be readily converted into
2 flats or would be suitable for
SMALL NURSING HOME, etc.

FREEHOLD £5,500

VACANT POSSESSION UPON COMPLETION

CLAYGATE, SURREY

BEAZLEY'S FARM

LAND SUITABLE FOR SPORTS' GROUNDS

Within about 1/2 mile of the Esher end of the Kingston By-Pass, and less than 1/2 mile of
Claygate (Southern Region) station.

30 ACRES OF GREEN BELT GRASSLAND

(CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO SALE OF PART ONLY)

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

CLARKE, GAMMON & EMERYS

GUILDFORD (Tel. 2265-7-8)

GODALMING (Tel. 570)

HINDHEAD (Tel. 94)

LIPHOOK (Tel. 2327)

HINDHEAD, SURREY

High up in delightful setting opposite golf course, bus to Haslemere Station (5 miles)
passes, shops, Post Office and churches about 1 mile.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE, EXCEPTIONALLY WELL FITTED
AND WITH MANY SPECIAL FEATURES



Hall with cloaks., 3 reception
rooms (two about
25 ft.), kitchen and offices
fitted by Redwing, 6 bed-
rooms, 3 bathrooms. Fitted
cupboards.

Main electricity,
gas and water.

Modern drainage.

OIL-FIRED
CENTRAL HEATING
GARAGE FOR 2

Playroom, etc.

Garden and natural ground
on southern slope, in all
about 1 1/4 ACRES

PRICE £8,500 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

CLARKE, GAMMON & EMERYS, Beacon Hill Estate Office, Hindhead (Tel. 94),
71, High Street, Guildford (Tel. 2266), and at Godalming and Liphook.

SOUTH SIDE OF GUILDFORD

Adjoining open country and The Chantry, yet within walking distance of town centre
and bus to main line station.

COMPACT MODERN HOUSE IN MOST FAVOURED POSITION

Hall with cloakroom,
lounge leading to loggia,
dining room, study, 4 bed-
rooms.

LARGE BATHROOM
MODERN OFFICES

All main services.
Modern gas boiler.

2 DETACHED
GARAGES

FUEL STORES

Attractive landscaped garden
bounded on two sides
by farmland.



OFFERS IN REGION OF £7,000 SUBMITTED.
FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

Just available and recommended by Sole Agents: CLARKE, GAMMON & EMERYS,
71, High Street, Guildford (Tel. 2266), and at Godalming, Hindhead and Liphook.

SIDNEY PHILLIPS & SON

Chartered Auctioneers & Estate Agents.

10, KING STREET, HEREFORD (Tel. 2635)

4 MILES HEREFORD

CHARMING 17th-CENTURY COTTAGE



2 beautiful reception
rooms.

2 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

IDEAL
MODERN KITCHEN

Mains electricity, water and
modern drainage.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN

GARAGE

First-class order
throughout.

FREEHOLD £4,000. POSSESSION

Full particulars from the Agents, as above.

WM. WOOD, SON & GARDNER

Established 1870

CRAWLEY, SUSSEX Tel. No. 1 (Three lines)

OUTSKIRTS SURREY VILLAGE

3 1/2 miles main line station (Victoria 36 minutes)

MODERN DETACHED COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE

3 bedrooms, 2 reception, bathroom, kitchen, 2 garages. Excellent outbuildings.
Pleasant 1/2 ACRE garden.
FREEHOLD £5,200

NORTH SUSSEX

1 mile from station electric line London and the coast.

ATTRACTIVE DETACHED COUNTRY COTTAGE

in delightful rural setting. Completely modernised, excellent order, 1-2 reception,
2-3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen. Integral garage.

FREEHOLD £4,250

LAMBOURN, BERKSHIRE

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE RACING ESTABLISHMENT

GEORGIAN HOUSE, 5 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception.
2 cottages. 31 loose boxes and excellent paddock in all 9 1/4 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD £10,500. IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION.

GEORGIAN STYLE HOUSE—SURREY VILLAGE

5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Garage. Attractive
garden.

FREEHOLD £4,650

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON

PROBABLY THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE SMALLER GEORGIAN HOUSES IN WARWICKSHIRE

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON 1½ Miles. BIRMINGHAM 23 miles. COVENTRY 17 miles.

Beautifully modernised to the last degree of perfection but retaining all the lovely Period features

COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING AND HOT WATER SUPPLY BY NEW OIL-FIRED SYSTEM

EVERY UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENT

2 COTTAGES

(1 newly built and 1 modernised)



FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A MODERATE FIGURE

Illustrated particulars of the Owner's Sole Agent:

A. J. BARRS, F.A.L.P.A., 57, GEORGE STREET, LONDON, W.1. Tel. WELbeck 0255/6.

4 BEDROOMS AND 2 DRESSING ROOMS
5 BATHROOMS
4 STAFF ROOMS AND STAFF BATH-ROOM
4 CHARMING RECEPTION ROOMS
LONG HALL, MODEL DOMESTIC OFFICES

GARAGE (3-4 CARS) WITH COVERED WASH, STABLING, ETC.

31 ACRES IN ALL

Mainly Parkland with small easily-maintained garden.

CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS

EGGAR & CO.

74, CASTLE STREET, FARNHAM, SURREY (Tel.: Farnham 6221-3)

5 MINUTES FROM FARNHAM STATION

(WATERLOO 1 hour)

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

in an excellent residential road.

4 bedrooms (3 double), half-tiled bathroom, hall, cloaks, well-fitted kitchen. INTEGRAL GARAGE AND CHARMING GARDEN

FREEHOLD £4,950. Reasonable offer considered.

SOUTH OF THE HOG'S BACK

A CHARMING AND SPLENDIDLY FITTED LUXURY ARCHITECT-DESIGNED NEW HOUSE ON 1½ ACRE WOODLAND SITE

2 miles from Farnham (WATERLOO 1 hour)

3 double bedrooms, bathroom, hall, cloaks, 3 reception.

DETACHED GARAGE

Central heating. Main services

FREEHOLD £5,975

CHURT—SURREY

In charming secluded setting. Farnham 5 miles. Waterloo 1 hour.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, study, playroom, staff sitting room, kitchen, 5 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, separate w.c.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS

Attractive staff cottage.

Main electricity, water and gas, modern drainage.

CENTRAL HEATING

Delightful gardens and grounds.



Mainly in natural state, including small lake, stream and woodland, in all about 9 ACRES

PRICE £10,500 FOR THE WHOLE, OFFERS CONSIDERED FOR THE HOUSE ONLY

BOURNEMOUTH AND 13 BRANCH OFFICES

RUMSEY & RUMSEY

AND IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

HAMPSHIRE

NEAR BEAULIEU OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST TO ALL SPORTSMEN



A Miniature Estate with ring fence entirely surrounded by the open NEW FOREST. FINE RESIDENCE, cloaks, 2 reception rooms, usual domestic offices, 4 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 secondary bedrooms. Excellent outbuildings, barn and stables, 2 staff bungalows. R.V. £64. In all about 34 acres. £11,500 Freehold.

Full particulars from: Country Department, 111, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Tel. Bournemouth 7080.

MILFORD-ON-SEA

Sheltered and secluded yet close to sea beaches, yachting and shops.



Distinctive architect-designed Residence facing south, secluded yet close to sea. Lounge/hall, 3 spacious reception rooms, modern domestic offices, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 garages. Formal and natural grounds to stream. 3¼ Acres. R.V. £92. FREEHOLD £6,750.

DORSET, WAREHAM.

UNIQUE PERIOD REPRODUCTION COTTAGE ONLY 10 YEARS OLD



In choice setting, built of hand-picked materials, including wealth of genuine old oak. 2 reception rooms, kitchenette, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Workshop. Main electricity and water. Septic tank drainage. Beautiful garden, ¾ acre. R.V. £24. FREEHOLD £4,500

REQUIRED FOR A SPECIAL CLIENT

COUNTRY PROPERTY, PREFERABLY GEORGIAN

BUT NOT LATER THAN 18th CENTURY

WITHIN 50 TO 100 MILES OF LONDON IN THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, WEST OR SOUTH-WEST AREAS

BETWEEN 100 TO 300 ACRES IN HAND

MINIMUM ACCOMMODATION: 5 to 6 principal bedrooms and 4 reception rooms, plus servants accommodation cottages and usual offices.

SUBSTANTIAL PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR SUITABLE PROPERTY

Please send full particulars to retained agents:

DRUCE & CO. LTD. (Est. 1822)

56, BAKER ST., W.1. WEL. 4488.

GOSLING & MILNER

VIRGINIA WATER, SURREY 8, LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE, S.W.1 (Tel.: Wentworth 2227) (Tel.: VICToria 3634)

VIRGINIA WATER

On high ground. Southern aspect. ½ mile station, few minutes Wentworth golf courses. A WELL-APPOINTED SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

Planned for ease of upkeep.

Hall with cloakroom, 3 rec., 5 bed., dressing room, modern bathroom, kitchen, etc.

All main services.

Radiators.

2-CAR GARAGE

Very LOVELY GARDEN with lawn, well stocked rockery, paved terrace, fruit trees, etc., about 1 ACRE

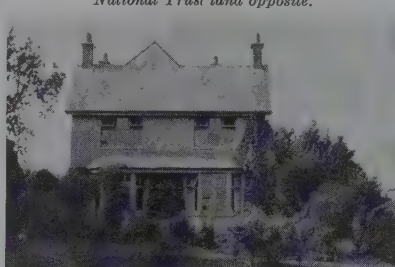


FREEHOLD £7,950

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: MRS. N. C. TUFNELL, Sunninghill, Ascot, Berks. (Ascot 1666), and GOSLING & MILNER, as above.

MAIDENHEAD
SUNNINGDALE**GIDDY & GIDDY**WINDSOR, SLOUGH
GERRARDS CROSS**ENGLEFIELD GREEN, SURREY***Close to the Green.
High up and completely secluded*

A Georgian-style House built by an architect for own occupation. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, Kitchen, etc., Main services, part central heating. Garage. $\frac{3}{4}$ ACRE (more land available). **FREEHOLD £8,250**
Agents: GIDDY & GIDDY, 52, High Street, Windsor. (Tel. 73.)

COOKHAM DEAN.*High up with lovely views and protected by a fringe of National Trust land opposite.*

5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, breakfast room/kitchen, detached garage and outbuildings. Very pretty gardens adjoining agricultural land.
FREEHOLD £4,850

Sole Agents: GIDDY & GIDDY, Maidenhead (Tel. 53).

LOVELY VIRGINIA WATER*Convenient for the station and Wentworth golf course.*

A luxuriously equipped post-war Bungalow. Central heating, superb lounge/dining room (30 ft. long), 3 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, tiled kitchen, lounge hall, 2 garages. Delightful gardens with tennis lawn about **1 ACRE. FOR SALE FREEHOLD**
GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Sunningdale (Tel. Ascot 73).

16, KING EDWARD
STREET, OXFORD
Tel. 4637 and 4638**JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK**9, MARKET PLACE,
CHIPPING NORTON,
OXON. Tel. 39**OXFORD EIGHT MILES***In a delightful unspoiled little village, yet within $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's driving distance of the city centre.***A CHARMING, MODERNISED GEORGIAN VILLAGE HOUSE**

Constructed of mellowed stone with a slated roof and set in enchanting and fully stocked gardens of about

1 ACRE

2 south sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

All main services.

GARAGING AND STABLING

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Recommended by the Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford Office.

IN A LOVELY BERKSHIRE DOWNS VILLAGE*Didcot main line station (Paddington 70 minutes) 4 miles.*

A PRETTY MODERNISED SIXTEENTH-CENTURY COUNTRY COTTAGE constructed of brick and stone, externally whitened, with exposed original timber framing and a thatched roof. 2 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity and water supplies. Partial central heating. Garage. Simply designed garden. In all about $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRE

**PRICE FREEHOLD: £3,750 (or near offer). Vacant Possession**

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BEAUTIFUL WEALD OF KENT*Between Cranbrook and Tenterden.***A SMALL ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE**

Commanding magnificent views towards South Coast.



5 RECEPTION ROOMS
6 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS
STAFF QUARTERS
2 BATHROOMS

Main services.

Central heating.

Pleasant gardens.

DOUBLE GARAGES

PRICE £6,000**VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.**

By direction of J. F. Marrian, Esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE

To be sold by AUCTION by

BENTLEY, HOBBS & MYTTON, F.A.I.**AT THE CROWN HOTEL, BROAD STREET, WORCESTER, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1958 AT 4 P.M. (unless sold previously).**

Attractive detached Freehold Residence known as

'WINDYRIDGE' WHITTINGTON RD.

A substantially constructed property with part central heating, and occupying a choice situation in an elevated position, and commanding a delightful uninterrupted view of the Severn Valley and Malvern Hills.

Accommodation comprises: Porch, cloakroom, lounge/hall with oak panelling, dining room, lounge, sun loggia, kitchen, scullery, 4 bedrooms, 1 with private bathroom.

Box room and 2 additional bedrooms. Garaging for 3 cars. Summer house, greenhouse. Extensive gardens with lawns, rock garden, orcharding and paddock.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

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CHRISTOPHER ROWLAND & CO.

NORTHWOOD, RICKMANSWORTH, SLOUGH, CHESHAM, AMERSHAM

AMERSHAM, BUCKS.**A DELIGHTFUL MANOR HOUSE IN APPROX. 1 ACRE GARDENS**

Completely secluded yet only 5 minutes walk main line station.

3 PLEASANT RECEPTION ROOMS
6 BEDROOMS WITH WASH HAND BASINS
Bathroom, etc., breakfast room, kitchen.

DETACHED GARAGE
BLOCK FOR 4 CARS

**PRICE: £8,500 FREEHOLD**

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(CHANNEL ISLANDS)

A GENTLEMAN'S SECLUDED RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

In its own grounds with beautiful sea and country views, 5 minutes' walk to beach, yacht club and harbour.

The property is in first-class order throughout, and comprises:

7 bedrooms, dressing room, large sun balcony, 3 bathrooms, etc., cloakroom.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS
SUN LOUNGE

Usual domestic offices and staff accommodation.

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Well-maintained lawns, flower and kitchen gardens (approx. $\frac{3}{4}$ ACRE).

All main services.



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BUILT IN 1957 IN SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA

21 bachelor flats three 2-room flats, all fully and easily let. Net income £5,730 before mortgage.

50 PER CENT. MORTGAGE AVAILABLE
Geared yield approximately 17 per cent.

PRICE £48,000

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**BERMUDA****KITSON & COMPANY LTD.****HAMILTON****CHARMING HOUSE ON CASTLE HARBOUR**

WITH APPROXIMATELY 5 ACRES OF WATERFRONT PROPERTY

3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Servants' quarters. Swimming pool, dock, boathouse, 3-car garage, conservatory. Central heating in main house, and wood-burning fireplaces in all bedrooms and reception rooms.

PRICE FURNISHED £70,000

KITSON & COMPANY LTD.,

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SITUATED AT ROQUEBRUNE, 3 MILES FROM MONTE CARLO

Beautiful views of the sea and the Italian coast. Compact and inexpensive to maintain. 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. 2-room cottage. Garage. Central heating, telephone, main services.

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APPROXIMATELY 1-ACRE LOTS IN NEW EXCLUSIVE SUB-DIVISION

Beach and excellent harbour, shipyard, dry-dock.
7 minutes from airport and scheduled flights.

LOT PRICES INCLUDE WATER, ELECTRICITY AND GOOD ROADS

£1,200 to £2,000

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BOYLE BUILDING, NASSAU, BAHAMAS





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TUNBRIDGE WELLS (996-7), KENT, RYE (3155-6), HEATHFIELD (533-4), AND WADHURST (393), SUSSEX



ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Premier position facing south overlooking the Common, ½ mile main line station and town centre.

PICTURESQUE XVIIth CENTURY PERIOD HOUSE, MELLOW BRICK AND TILE CONSTRUCTION

5 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms. (Part could be made to form an excellent self-contained flat for staff.)

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS

PLEASANT WALLED GARDEN

Main services.

VACANT POSSESSION

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON NOVEMBER 7 (or privately meanwhile).

Apply Tunbridge Wells Office

By order of Executors.

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND HASTINGS

Convenient position yet well screened by belt of beautiful trees.

A REALLY CHARMING SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE APPROACHED BY A SHORT DRIVE



5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, hall and cloakroom, 2 pleasant reception rooms (one 22 ft.), large kitchen, scullery, etc.

Central heating throughout. Main water and electricity.

GARAGE. Greenhouse and range of other useful buildings.

Well-kept mature grounds, with tennis lawn and orchards, about 1½ ACRES

AUCTION NOVEMBER 21 (or privately)

VACANT POSSESSION

Apply Hawkhurst Office

ON THE LOVELY KENT AND SUSSEX BORDER

Outskirts of large residential village and 4½ miles Etchingham Station (City 75 minutes.)

UNUSUALLY CHARMING MODERNISED XVIIth CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE, CONTAINING A WEALTH OF OLD OAK

5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge 24 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft., dining room 24 ft. by 15 ft., third reception room, kitchen with "Aga".

Main water, electricity and gas.

Pleasant gardens with grass TENNIS COURT and SWIMMING POOL.

Paddock and woodland. 3 ACRES

GARAGE. Modern cowshed and other useful buildings.



PRICE FREEHOLD £25,750, WITH VACANT POSSESSION

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A DREAM COTTAGE OCCUPYING A PICKED POSITION ON THE KENT AND SUSSEX BORDER

CHARMING MODERNISED COTTAGE replete with period features. Views over undulating farm lands. Near village centre and all amenities. 3 bed. (basin), drawing room, 20 ft. dining room, bath, etc. Gardens and timbered grounds.

1¼ ACRES. £4,500

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ATTRACTIVELY PLANNED AND MAINTAINED DETACHED MODERN HOUSE

4 bed., bath., 2 rec., study, hall with cloakroom, kitchen. All mains. Garage, stores, etc. Fine lawns in timbered garden. 1 ACRE. PRICE £4,000

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SECLUDED SPOT IN BEAUTIFUL EAST SUSSEX HIGHLANDS

FINE HOUSE OF CHARACTER enjoying panoramic views. Immaculate order. 5 bed., bath., 3 sit. Buildings, gardens and grounds. 2 ACRES. Large light rooms. Accessible position to main line stations.

RECOMMENDED AT £4,950

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By order of the Court.

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IN THE LOVELY KENTISH COUNTRYSIDE

40 miles London, 8 miles Tunbridge Wells, 1 mile from the village. Facing south and overlooking a lake.

THE MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE PEPPERMILLS

6 main bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, staff or nursery wing of 5 bedrooms, labour-saving kitchen, sun loggia.

Central heating throughout.

Spacious lodge with garage. Large garage with flat. LOVELY GROUNDS with lake, tennis court, orchard.

IN ALL ABOUT 13 ACRES

Main electricity and water.

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale privately or by Auction, October 29 next.

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BURROWS & CO.

39-41, BANK STREET,
ASHFORD (Tel. 1294), KENT

KENT

A PARTICULARLY FINE 14th-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE AND MIXED FARM OF 225 ACRES

Recently modernised and contains

3 RECEPTION ROOMS

7 BEDROOMS

2 BATHROOMS

COMPACT

DOMESTIC OFFICES

(at present divided).

Excellent and extensive buildings.

4 COTTAGES



FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

BETWEEN ASHFORD AND TENTERDEN

A WELL MAINTAINED PIG AND POULTRY HOLDING, 8½ ACRES 150-YEAR-OLD KENTISH FARMHOUSE

3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, well-fitted kitchen.

Pleasant small garden, large pond.

Excellent buildings including barn and 90-ft. long deep litter house.

PRICE £3,950 FREEHOLD (equipment and stock at valuation if required).

RESIDENTIAL FARM

159 ACRES. LIGHT, EASY WORKING LAND

Handy Folkestone/Canterbury/Ashford.

WELL SITUATED PERIOD HOUSE

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, modern kitchen (Aga). 2 cottages (elect.). 2 sets buildings. Available due death.

NEAR ASHFORD

DELIGHTFULLY MODERNISED PERIOD COTTAGE

on outskirts of attractive village.

3-5 bedrooms, 3 reception, bathroom, kitchen. Garage and useful outbuildings.

Garden, etc. 1½ ACRES. £4,400

Apply: BURROWS & Co., as above.

classified properties

FOR SALE

A HOME IN SOUTH BUCKS OR WEST MIDDXX?

Consult H. & B. LENO (H. A. LENO, M.R.S.H., I. B. LENO, F.V.I.) (Estd. 1898), "OAK END ESTATE OFFICE," GERARDS CROSS (Tel. 4211-2), and 192-3, HIGH STREET, UXBRIDGE (Tel. 6456-7-8). Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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KENT, TENTERDEN 3 miles. Much admired Queen Anne Residence. Ent. hall, 2 rec., sun lounge with plate-glass windows, 4 bed., 2 with basins, mod. bathroom and w.c., kitchen, store-room, larder, wine cellar. Many built-in cupboards. Cent. hgt. Cloakroom with basin and w.c. Double garage, outbuildings, summer house. First-class condition. Garden, lake, orchards. In all approx. 5 acres. Main water and electricity. Freehold £6,000. No Agents.—Box 1936.

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A CHARMING FLAT with unspoilt views, 2 miles Welwyn Station. 2 bedrooms, bathroom, sitting room, kitchen/dining room. Garage accommodation. To rent for a term of years at £300 per annum exclusive of rates.—RUMBALL & EDWARDS, 58, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans.

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HOUSES TO LET

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CHEW VALLEY, SOMERSET, TO LET FURNISHED from December 1 to June 31, 1959. Superior Detached House, residential village. 2 recp., 5 bed., bath, garage, gardens. Only 6 miles Bristol. 6½ guineas per week.—Apply, KING MILES AND Co., Chew Magna (Tel. 2023/4).

COMPLETELY MODERNISED Old-world Thatched Cottage in quiet Dorset village, 23 miles Dorchester. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s., all services, Aga. Large walled garden and lawn. Gardener kept by landlord. Available from November 15, 1958, to March 31, 1959. Rent 5 guineas p.w. (free vegetables).—Telephone Rotherham 829.

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FOR Mr. C-D. Elizabethan Cottage with stable and paddock up to about 20 acres in Surrey or Sussex. Price to £7,500. Usual commission required.—TURNER LORD AND RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.1 (Gro. 2838).

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Period and Contemporary Decoration.

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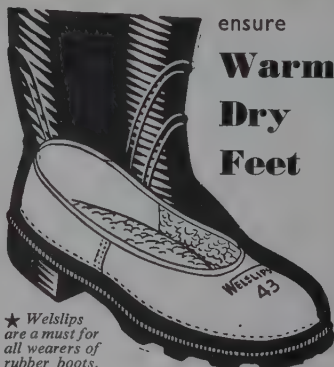


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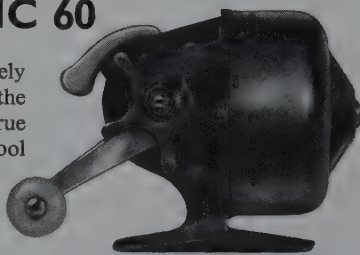
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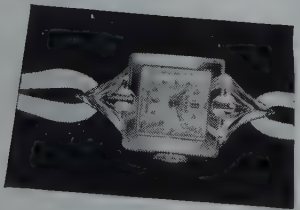
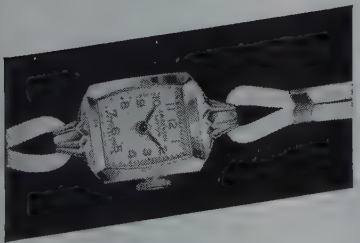
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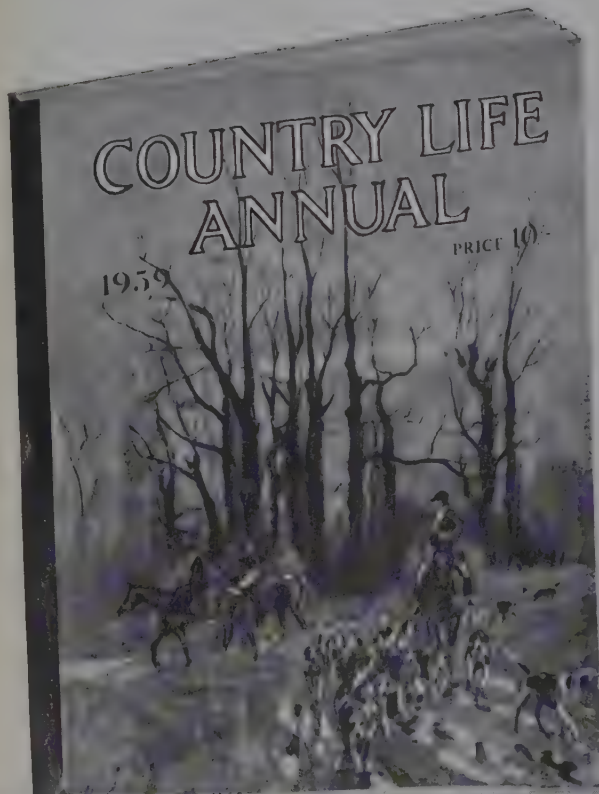
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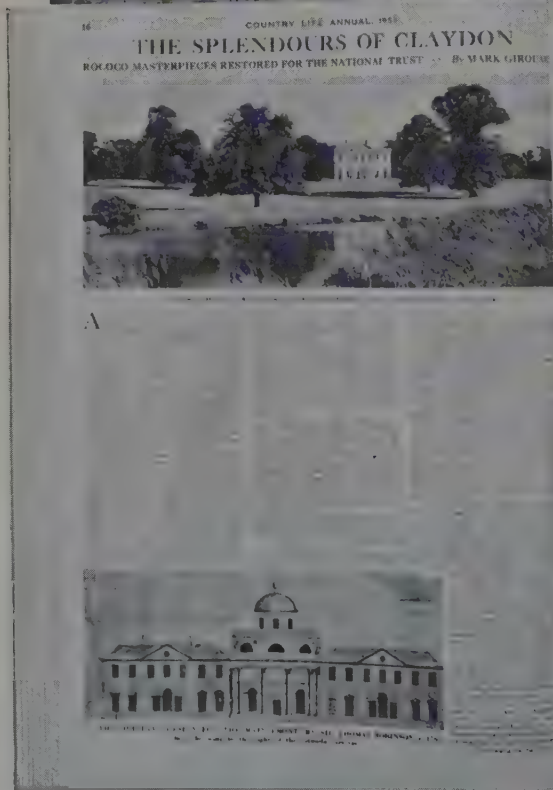
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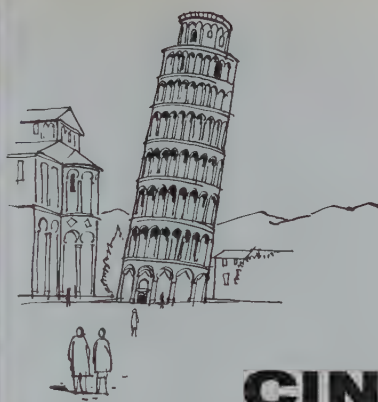
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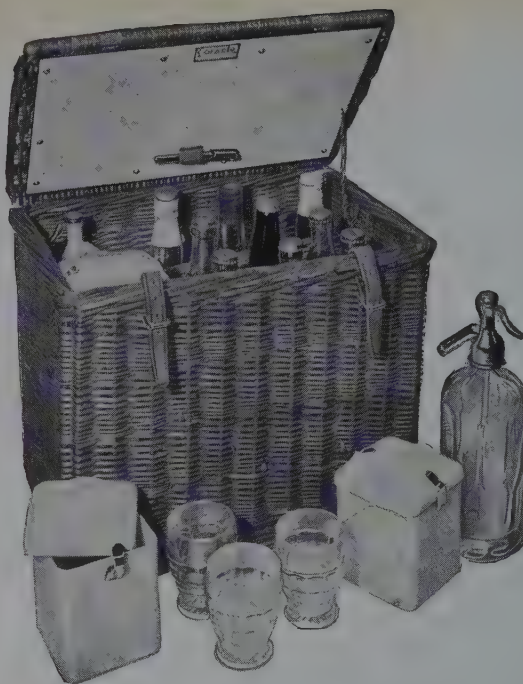
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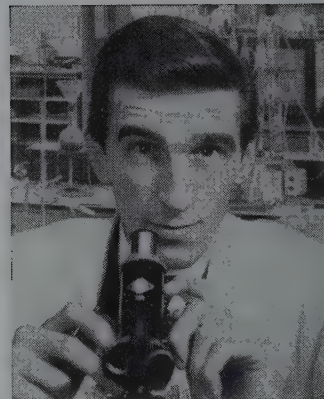
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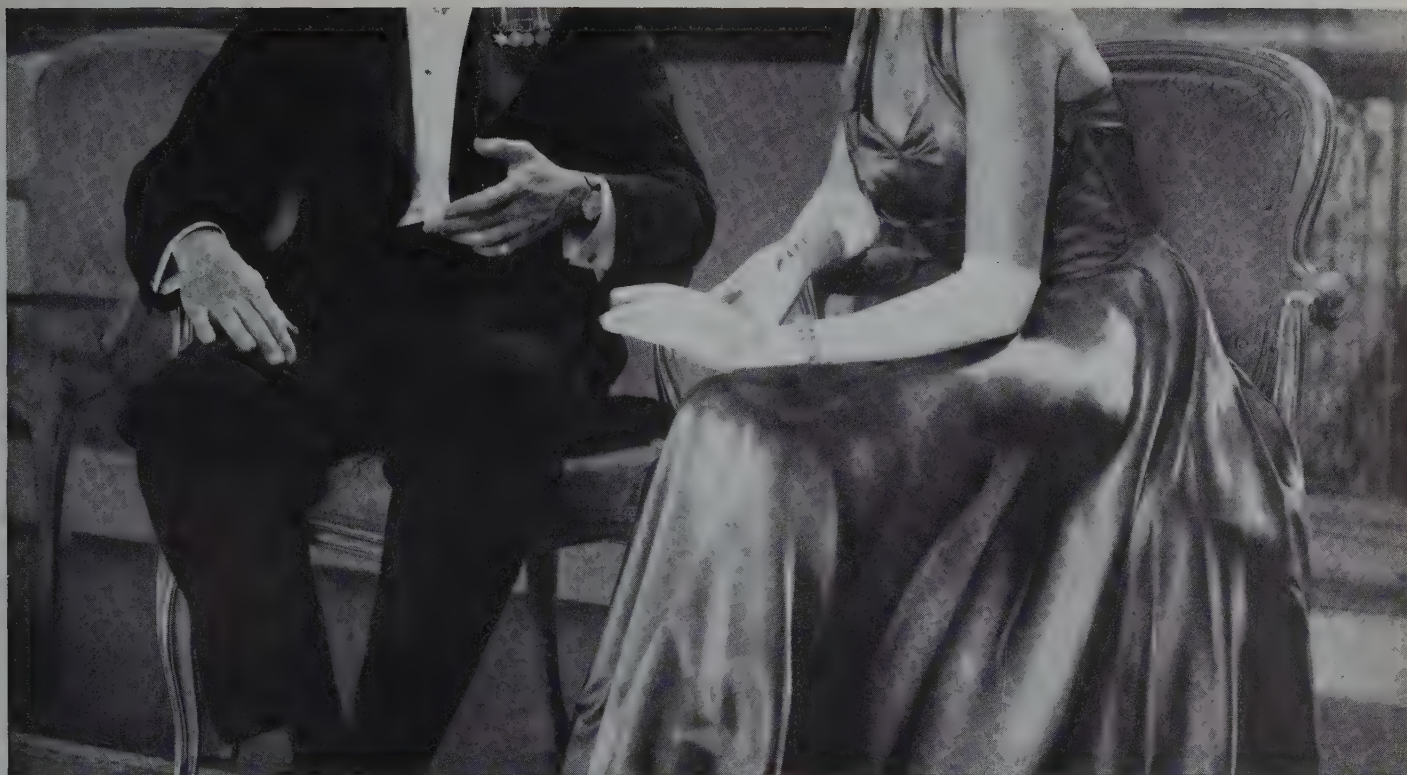
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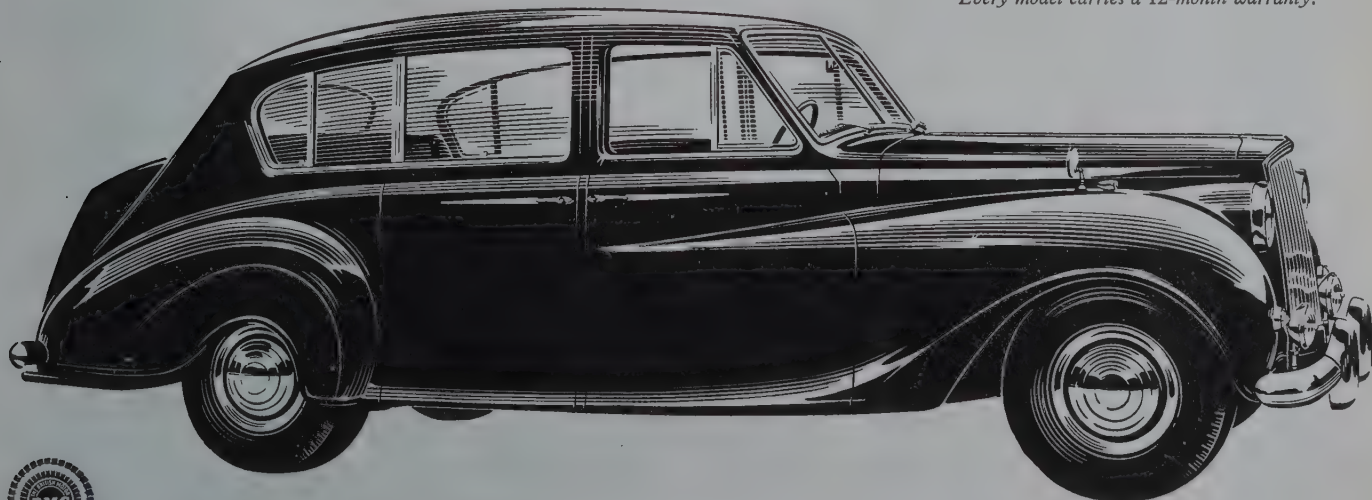
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*'Better drink Martini
sweet or dry'*



COUNTRY LIFE

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Fayer

LADY ROSEMARY VILLIERS

Lady Rosemary Villiers, only daughter of the late Lord Hyde and Lady Hyde, of Freckenham House, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and sister of the Earl of Clarendon, is engaged to be married to Mr. Richard Steel, elder son of Sir Christopher and Lady Steel, of the British Embassy, Bonn

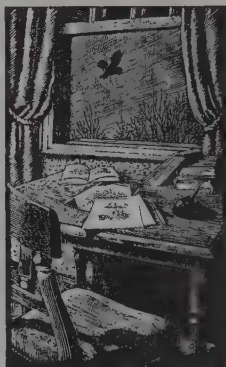
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MOTORWAYS IN THE MAKING

IN his report last week on recent progress in the construction of trunk roads the Minister of Transport, Mr. Watkinson, disclosed much that justifies an expectation of early and substantial relief of traffic congestion in industrial regions. Public interest in his statement was, however, concentrated chiefly upon the proposed link road in the West Midlands. This project aims at establishing a junction near Walsall between three motorways which converge on Birmingham from London, South Wales and north-west England, and so enabling through traffic on these roads to avoid the Birmingham conurbation. Valuable as such a gain will be, the proposal arrests attention chiefly because it involves a striking innovation in the siting of roads. To create the Walsall link it will be necessary to build three miles of roadway as a kind of flat roof over a railway route, and to site it at a height of 45 feet in order to carry the motorway over existing road bridges which cross the railway at certain points. If all that is feasible (and the Minister, as at present advised, considers it is), the same device can be adopted at other difficult points if the advantage to be gained will justify the expenditure of four times what it costs to make a conventional motorway of the same length.

Another aspect of motorways of particular interest was dealt with in the Rees Jeffreys Triennial Lecture delivered in London earlier this month under the auspices of the Town Planning Institute. The subject of the lecture was *Motorways—Their Landscaping Design and Appearance* and the lecturer, Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, reminded his audience that until the coming of the by-pass consideration of the landscape did not enter into the designing of roads in this country. It was first admitted when planting for beauty became part of the plan for the Barnet by-pass. From that experience much was learned: "How avenues of poplars can become monotonous, and even dangerous in the light flicker: how shrubs and flowers, pretty in themselves, may be discordant in juxtaposition to a road." Now, so much has been achieved in the designing of Britain's roads that Mr. Jellicoe would exalt the arts of landscape to a position of importance in harmony with "the great, historic tradition of landscape that made this country famous throughout the world."

No one would be disposed to quarrel with that aspiration, nor would anyone dispute his statement that "we have so little scenery left that we must treat what we have with respect." There remains the question of cost, which can never be ignored. But cost is of small importance in this context, not merely because we are now spending more than £100 million a year on

roads, but because basically much of what the landscape men do would have to be done in any event. What happens when they get their way is that mechanical works are separated from landscape works, which then become subjects for treatment by the artist and the craftsman. The difference in cost is of little account in relation to the vastness of the expenditure and the gain in beauty.

VISITING COUNTRY HOUSES

PRELIMINARY figures show that the public's interest in visiting country houses was not only maintained this summer but, in the aggregate, is increasing. No complete set of figures ever is available; but a representative selection that has been published shows that the majority of owners recorded larger numbers of visitors. Woburn (Bedfordshire) was again top with an increase from 371,000 last year to 448,500 and Chatsworth (Derbyshire) second with 248,500 (plus 4,500). Some of the biggest attractors in previous years showed a small decline, suggesting that the coaching type of

IN RETIREMENT

NOW there is time enough to walk the hills
And wander idly in the lonely lanes;
To peep in hedgerows where warm nests
Hide fledglings, and to sit where cool calm reigns
Beside the ripples of a sun-bright stream;
To heed the green woodpecker's loud
Rich chuckle as he speeds from branch to branch;
To stare up at the drifting cumuli
Upon a laughing summer sky;
To see long furrows ploughed
And daily watch the young wheat springing,
Its yellowing to harvest, then
The fields returned to stubble once again.
All days, all seasons, all the years are mine,
And I can fill them now
With earth's rich, varied music—
From fugue to tarantella—
And, using my once-fretted ears and eyes,
Drink slowly, lovingly
And learn, and so grow wise.

MALCOLM HEMPHREY.

visitor appreciates some novelty of objective—as seems to be confirmed by the very good attendances at some houses opened for the first time (Ragley Hall, in Warwickshire, 54,750, Stanford Hall, in Leicestershire, 19,000). At some houses where numbers were slightly down gross takings went up owing to more "connoisseur" visitors (at a higher charge) and more sales of literature—further confirmation of an increase in serious and selective visitors. Some owners believe that the rainy summer, and particularly wet mornings, accounted for larger numbers deciding to see a house under cover instead of risking a trip to the sea. Yet the preliminary figures reaching the National Gardens Scheme headquarters show that in most counties gardens also had record numbers of visitors, notwithstanding the climate. The conclusion does seem to be the encouraging one that increasing numbers of people are discovering and appreciating Britain's unique visual and historic resources.

FIRE RISKS

HOUSES of historical or architectural interest have enemies other than current taxation, death duties and speculative builders. The menace of fire, which too often is underrated by owners of country homes of all kinds, is a peril to which the older houses are especially exposed. A timely and instructive reminder of these risks has just been issued in the form of a booklet, entitled *Fire Protection of Country Houses* (Fire Protection Association, 15, Queen Street, London, E.C.4, price 2s.), prepared in consultation with the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Even for owners who believe they know all the risks, this booklet is likely to provide some new information. There is, for example, the advice that after 25 years the electrical installation of a house should be "suspect." Even where that fact is known, the age of the installation may

have been forgotten, which may prove unfortunate, particularly if there are loose connections under floorboards. At this season, when open fires are being used again, it is a wise precaution to ensure that there are fire guards to defeat flying sparks from burning logs and that there is a clear understanding about putting them in position at night or at other times when the room is unoccupied. Reliance on the timely attendance of the fire brigade if the need arises can be overdone if the instructions on how to call the brigade have vanished unnoticed from the vicinity of the telephone. The family and staff may know what to do, but there may be occasions when the house is handed over to workmen who don't.

OBSERVING PLANT GROWTH

TIME-LAPSE photography is the only way in which the imperceptible growth of plants can be really appreciated: it consists of taking one frame of film every hour or so, so that when the film is run at normal speed one can see in a few moments the whole development of a seedling, the opening of a flower, the twisting of a tendril, exhibiting movements one had never suspected. Such a technique was used in *The Living Desert* and other nature films made by Mr. Walt Disney. The man primarily responsible for these sequences was Dr. John Ott, and at a recent Horticultural Club meeting in London he showed how this work is done. Many of his films are made in a special laboratory, a gardener's dream greenhouse with everything automatically controlled, not only for the plants' sake but to preserve the films from deterioration during the many weeks they remain in the camera. Taking plants outside has its special problems, notably that of wind; indoors, problems arise from the artificial lights used, which affect plants variously. Dr. Ott described how, when he tried to film the growth of a pumpkin, one kind of fluorescent light prevented the female flower from developing and another the male. Such cases take on practical significance now that artificial light and plant climate are being so widely used in research. Equally important, and perhaps most interesting of all, were sequences taken through a microscope showing the movement of protoplasm in living cells.

RESEARCH INTO DOMESTIC HOUSING

ONE may wonder whether much that is new will be elicited with the £30,000 being allocated by the Nuffield Foundation to research on problems of design and planning in domestic housing. The task is to be given to the post-graduate department of architecture, newly formed at Edinburgh University under Professor R. H. Matthew, and the Foundation's thirteenth report expresses incredulity that so little study of the subject has been carried out in university departments of architecture. But the reason for that, surely, is the immense amount of empirical research and practical experiment that has been taking place where it is of most direct use—on the site and in the houses. How can it be said, as in the report, that "little advance has in fact been made in the last 25 years in the technique of planning the individual house and space around it or in the grouping of dwellings in relation to one another?" Among the topics to be investigated are the open plan and modern methods of space-heating, whether or not houses should be aligned on streets with a front and back, and what alternatives there are to garden city lay-out. On all these questions hundreds of thousands of words have been written already, the truth of which can be tested only by experience. If, as is true, there has been a widespread emphasis on tradition, that may be due not to lack of imagination but to traditions being sound and bricks the most economical of materials. However, co-ordination and testing both of current preconception and of experiments can be valuable in themselves and gradually induce more liberal Ministerial regulations and Building Society policy.

COVER PICTURE

The cover design of this number is by Terence Cuneo.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By IAN NIALL

I WAS parked in a town in North Wales the other day with nothing to do for the time being but to watch the passing show. As the passing show was extraordinarily every-day, I found myself studying pigeons feeding on the road. Town pigeons have the same sense about cars as rabbits have about the intentions of a fox. They know when they are in danger and when they are not: they feed right in the path of a car, and toddle to safety without panic and take the road again immediately the car has passed. Not only do they display a road sense; they walk in among the feet of pedestrians so long as no one begins to pay attention to them. I think they watch man and his activities as carefully as man in the country watches the ways of wood-pigeons. They know exactly when to fly. It is an odd thing, too, that stray pigeons seem to inhabit a place in proportion to its population. In the village we have our strays, ringless birds that belong to nobody in particular, but only one or two. In bigger places I see companies of a dozen or two, and of course in some towns they are as thick on the acre as cheap-jacks and barrow-boys—thicker, in fact.

THE attitude towards town pigeons is just the reverse of the countryman's outlook about woodies. They are fed, admired. One can safely list them as a tourist attraction. Only the big corporations and civic authorities with a mundane, unpoetic outlook seem to bear them any ill will. They look at their bills for repair and maintenance and mumble about shooting the birds, poisoning them, frightening them away and even letting the cats among them.

The other day, I noticed in my paper, a famous northern holiday resort was disturbed about its pigeon population. The authorities there, at least, didn't regard them as a tourist attraction. People don't go there to be photographed feeding pigeons, and someone had whispered that a pest officer might be armed with an air rifle and a powerful lamp so that he could shoot pigeons after dark. The proposal horrified a lot of people, who thought of birds being wounded and not cleanly killed. It also raised the question of damage to property if the man with the powerful air rifle missed once in a while. I must admit that it didn't sound a very good way of killing off the birds. I have heard a number of methods suggested in the past few years. Poison is a favourite with some people. I believe one city in the north considered a dope that would make the pigeons catchable, but the last time I was there the dope didn't appear to have worked. There were more pigeons than ever, or so it seemed.

Perhaps if nets, guns and poisons are all put aside, and the people who have to foot the bill for the damage done by the birds add it all up, they may yet propose an award for the design of an effective pigeon trap, something like the trap that the authorities recommended for taking jackdaws and rooks. In the meantime, of course, it is a safe guess that every six months or so someone will get worked up about town pigeons and propose either that they should be shot (cartridges available from the representatives of properly constituted town-pigeon shooting clubs?) or that they should be hunted with falcons on quiet Sunday mornings. I suspect, however, that there will always be a good number of town pigeons in every sizeable place, just as every town has its sparrows and quite a lot have their starlings.

OUR old apple tree reacts to neglect in no uncertain manner. It has done so this season and given us a great crop of small, scabbed apples. The scab is due to the wet season, I suppose, and for the rest the old saying that as ye sow ye shall reap applies. It seems to have applied to a lot of people too. I never saw so many village gardens with trees carrying



THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY

Molly Jones

little apples. In fact, I wonder about the stock remark about little apples. Wherever they come from, they come in a bad summer to those who let their old trees take care of themselves. I suppose the only thing to do is to make jelly of such a crop—and apple jelly is a preserve that one enjoys in small quantities. There is some satisfaction to be had in seeing that an affliction has befallen one's neighbours too, but not a lot of satisfaction when one knows better. Prune, spray, band, thin the fruit—all these things come to mind now that we are in autumn. We have our harvest of little apples. The old tree sulks. But for the bounty once in a half-dozen years—the nicest eater-cooker I have ever tasted—the old tree would be warming the room at this moment, but there are, I rather fancy, more of these old gnarled apple trees in country and farm and village gardens than any other kind. People have a sort of affection for them, even if they let nettles grow up around them.

A TURF-FIRE tale that has no fairies in it might be thought to be no sort of a turf-fire tale at all, to an Irishman at any rate. Having always had a bit of a bee in my bonnet about the use of peat, I take special interest when the subject makes a headline in my newspaper. I suppose I consider peat a particularly good fuel because some of my best day-dreaming and certainly some of my deepest dozing has been done by peat fires. Would that I could walk out to a decent stack of it at this minute, for there is nothing that lulls me away in such content as peat reek! They don't cut very much peat in Wales, alas. I have seen it standing on a moorland here and there, but not this year, perhaps because it has been so wet, although the habit of cutting it may have died out now. Ireland has all the peat it needs and is putting it to excellent use. I doubt whether J. M. Synge would have found romance in the working of the peat bogs in Offaly, for instance. In Offaly half a million tons of milled peat are being used to produce 240 million units of electricity.

Peat scraped from the bogs is dried by hot gases and blown into combustion chambers to enable the technicians to feed more power to the grid. This plant is said to be the first of its kind in use outside Russia. A second milled peat station is to be set up in Offaly and another in Mayo. There have, of course, been turf-burning power stations in Ireland for some time. They have produced something in the region of a third of the country's electrical power, but milled peat is something new and should enable the authorities to work their peat resources more economically. Perhaps one day, when we have dams and water-powered generators on every stretch of river, we may make some use of our peat resources here.

SEEING a pair of leverets on the road (they were unused to the Queen's highway and hadn't much idea of the danger in which they stood) reminded me of my early days when I was first given a gun. My instructions were to shoot rabbits, for the place was over-run with them. Hares were not welcomed because, I think, no one liked the job of preparing them or making hare soup. Naturally, I shot a hare now and again, but I remember one of the reasons I was given for not shooting a hare. Any old woman round about might be a witch: I was given the names of half a dozen. Around twilight witches changed themselves into hares. If I shot a hare I might be shooting one of these old women and that would be an awful thing to do. I was somewhat over-awed by this story for a while. Whenever I saw a hare running across the skyline at dusk, as I often did on my way home, it seemed to be a particularly large hare and I could bring myself to think that it was a witch. I solved this problem ultimately by shooting hares in the morning and leaving them alone in the evening. The result was that the law was laid down about shooting hares. Now, when I have lost the last vestige of childish fancy, I wonder why witches are supposed to change themselves into hares and not into owls, foxes, herons or even bats.

MYSTERIES OF MARTINSELL

By GEOFFREY GRIGSON

FOR a Wiltshire man, at all conscious of Wiltshire and its parishes and its hills and its vales, to admit that he had never climbed Martinsell ought to be like a Japanese confessing that he had never seen Fujiyama. I had several times passed Martinsell on the road, but I had never climbed it, never surveyed the world from the defended top of Martinsell, till one exceedingly cold and wintry Sabbath afternoon.

Still, I claim only to be an adopted Wiltshireman. So I suppose the offence isn't so bad. But I should confess that even then I might never have clambered up Martinsell if it had not been for a concatenation of events—if it had not been for an invitation to a drink in a village outside Marlborough, and if it had not been for a sudden idea that a winter picnic might as well follow that drink.

We are too conventional about picnics, or about the season for them. Why (unless you are out with guns) must they be a pleasure only of spring, or summer (when it usually rains), or autumn? Why not more winter picnics, with a fire if necessary?

If you are shivering and bivering already, let me recall a picnic—but an exceptional one—elsewhere on the downland shoulder-blades of Wiltshire, also on a bitter day. It so happened that there was a haystack available, one of those stacks built up in cubes—in bailed cubes—of the tightest-packed hay. Cubes had been taken out leaving an embrasure with seats.



1.—MARTINSELL HILL ABOVE THE VALE OF PEWSEY, WILTSHIRE, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST. "For a Wiltshire man to admit that he had never climbed Martinsell ought to be like a Japanese confessing that he had never seen Fujiyama"

There we sat, entirely out of the east wind, entirely in the full shine of the winter sun, warm as if we had been at Mentone. We even declined after food into a gentle sun-warmed snooze.

I remembered that picnic when we left our hosts near the Kennet on the Sunday morning. Also I remembered that Martinsell, overlooking the Vale of Pewsey, was less than two miles away. At or just below Martinsell there was certainly a wood. So there should be timber for a fire. And there might even be a haystack as well. I will add that we didn't make a fire—a great mistake; that there was a haystack: that it did not provide comfy seats out of the wind and in the sun; that the sun disappeared, and that the lunch of this wintry picnic, despite coffee over a methylated flame, was about as cold as a lunch of Dr. Fuch's party between Scott Base and the South Pole. The wind flew in circles round haystacks on that forenoon.

We survived. We ate. We drank coffee that boiled, yet reached the mouth only luke-warm. Then we climbed Martinsell.

Martinsell, I should now explain, is an outlier of Wiltshire's northern chalk—of the Marlborough Downs, really, although Martinsell rises out of the gravel which fills much of the valley of the Kennet and which explains Savernake Forest. The Forest begins only two miles from the hill. So one way gravely slopes rise gently to the upswelling or outswelling of chalk, which is Martinsell, nearly a thousand feet, or to be exact 947 feet, above sea-level. The other way Martinsell drops with a splendid abruptness, a curving but real sheerness, to the greensand of the Pewsey Vale.

Our haystack was near the road up from Marlborough, on Clench Common. Just above it a lane began climbing the hill, past or through an ancient brake of gorse and broom which soon gives way, as the chalk comes uppermost, to a wood of beech trees. At first, as the road takes you to Martinsell from Marlborough and the north, you have no inkling that the world is shortly coming to an end. Trees stretch across Clench Common and across the road, and they conceal the drama: they hide the sudden drop, the sudden change of plateau without features into the profiles of a noble descent. And so the trees make that drama all the more dramatic.

Above the road the brake of gorse and broom does in fact leave only 200 feet or so of Martinsell to be tackled. So from this northern side it is no formidable climb—nothing, say, like the slope of Box Hill from Burford Bridge, Surrey. Yet how magnificent! It is not only that the Pewsey Vale lies immediately under you as you climb to the 900-foot contour line. All Wiltshire, as soon as you reach the top, seems to be around you. The Vale, yes, to the south and the east; Salisbury Plain still farther south, beginning across the three-mile gap of greensand with more rounded chalk hills, more downland tree-clumps. Westward, though, and northward the downs towards Cherhill and



2.—LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE MARTINSELL EARTHWORK. In the foreground is part of the rampart and the ditch, which enclose more than thirty acres



3.—LOOKING FROM MARTINSELL ACROSS THE VALE OF PEWSEY TOWARDS SALISBURY PLAIN. "There heaves, there tilts, 500 feet below, a little population of greensand hills, speckled with woods and copses"

Avebury, towards Aldbourne and Berkshire. A high place for a high serenity of spirit. And by the time we had reached the top on that cold Sunday, had turned the corner towards the south, and so were at last sheltered from the tooth of our haystack wind which had the decency not to encircle the hill as it had encircled the stack, we had been warmed up enough to take in the details.

The ditch and the rampart on the top of Martinsell enclose more than 30 acres. I do not know how old they are; or exactly why they were made. A pen for sheep and cattle? A fortified farm enclosure? Of the Iron Age? I suppose so. Or were they still used by the man—the old Englishman—whose name is preserved in Martinsell, which means the slope, bank, hill,

of Maethelhelm? There is an early charter in which the actual fortifications are called Maetelmesburg, or Maethelhelm's Camp.

At any rate we reflected on Maethelhelm's taste in landscape and vistas. Moreover, the immediate charms have been improved. Martinsell has enjoyed its landscaping. The path runs along the rampart. Inside fir trees have been



4.—MARTINSELL'S "SPLENDID ABRUPTNESS." A view from the east side of the hill



5.—THE HUMMOCKS, MARKED ON THE MAP AS PIT-DWELLINGS, ON THE EAST OF MARTINSELL

planted, with a few more firs to cut the sky above the steep slope towards the Vale. Most of these firs, I admit, are now dead or dying. But that does not detract altogether from their beauty; and one must thank the taste as well of the man who set them there.

As for the Vale, between northern and southern chalk, between Marlborough Downs and Salisbury Plain, there does not stretch a smooth saucer, or a smooth drain-pipe. Indeed, "stretching" isn't the proper verb. There heaves, there tilts, 500 feet below, a little population of greensand hills. The hills are cultivated, are speckled with woods and copses. The woods are dark brown in the winter. The cultivations, the fields, up and down these hills, are green and purple and dark brown and grey; and tucked into the hills are villages and farms. Two lines bisect the Vale—the main west of England line of the old Great Western, which you cannot see from the top of Martinsell until it is marked out by the passing smoke of an express, and the almost parallel line of the Kennet and Avon Canal, still full of water, which glints and shines between the dark edgings of trees.

On the whole I think the Vale of Pewsey is rather better surveyed than entered, better looked at from above than explored down below. It may have its charms, its deep lanes, its hollies, its fertility. But too many of its villages are disappointing, around churches grimly rebuilt in the wrong part of the 19th century. Oddly enough, too, it is a valley, if with a canal, more or less without streams or a river. The Salisbury Avon, it is true, has its source in the greensand fields within eyeshot of the summit of Martinsell, but instead of draining down towards Devizes through the Vale, it turns left after a few miles and cuts contemptuously away through the chalk of Salisbury Plain.

To come back to Martinsell, the great hill has a mystery other than the origin of Maethelhelm's encircling rampart. As you go down the road from Clench Common which flanks Martinsell on the north-east, you may notice a number of hummocks and shadowed dips or scoops or pits, clustered on the most break-neck slope of the hill. I was driving up the road one evening with a knowledgeable friend

when she pointed to the clustered shadows and said: "Those are pit-dwellings." I did not contradict, though such a slope seemed an improbable place to dwell.

Sure enough though I found they were marked "pit-dwellings" on the map—in that Gothic lettering which adds so much intrigue to the English landscape. We climbed down on our chill Sabbath to the pit-dwellings—to a rough line of holes and humps, joined by a curving track to the greensand fields down below. I felt pretty sure they were only a line of pits from which chalk had been dug for the fields or for ramming into the farmyards, which was a Wiltshire practice before the days of concrete. There are scores of such pits along the flanks of the Marlborough Downs.

Looking into the ascription of pit-dwelling later on, I found a pleasant little ancestral tree. Years and years ago, early in the last century Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the Wiltshire antiquary and historian who sits on a marble seat in Salisbury Cathedral, contemplating his book, came riding around the downland country in search of the past. He, too, saw the cluster of lumps and

dimples; and, taken by their lay-out, he wrote: "The pits made for extracting chalk and flints are very numerous in these parts, but those on this spot are so regular in their form and plan that I could almost fancy them to have been designed for huts of habitation." His "almost fancy" entered the guidebooks and even the map as a certainty, as a special addition to the scenic charms of Martinsell. Another antiquary came and probed in 1865. He found "no remains of ancient inhabitants." Two more dug in 1894. They found "no remains of ancient habitations of any description," though they added a new mystification even less plausible—that the pits "may, possibly, have been constructed as shelters for lookout men in time of danger." But the guidebooks have not been deterred.

Still, I reflect, when I look back to Martinsell, that such tales were part of the picturesque no less than the decaying firs planted on the summit. When we know all the answers and find them rather commonplace, (chalk-pits, I mean, instead of pit-dwellings), no more firs will be planted. That is the trouble.

Illustrations. Figs. 1 to 5, Donovan E. H. Box; 6, National Buildings Records.



6.—THE MEMORIAL TO SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART., IN SALISBURY CATHEDRAL

DO SALMON LOST ON HOOKS TAKE AGAIN?

By KENNETH DAWSON

A GOOD deal of ignorance and misconception exists among anglers, especially those who fish for salmon, as to what happens to fish which are lost by tackle breakages, and go off carrying one or more hooks in their mouths. So often one hears comments of this kind: "Pity; it's bound to die," or "That fish won't take again." Both views are, in the vast majority of cases, completely erroneous; in fact, it is certain that the number of salmon which die as the direct result of hooks left in them is infinitesimal.

This is, surely, capable of at least indirect proof. Many salmon are lost by breakages every season, and if they died their bodies would be seen and recovered in probably 95 out of 100 cases, for a dead salmon is a very conspicuous object and, except possibly in the largest rivers, it eventually gets washed into the bank, where it is certain to be found and examined, the presence of tackle being noted. Yet how often does that happen?

In the whole of my fishing life, which extends to over 40 years, I have known of but two cases of such deaths. One of them, and the only one of which I have had personal experience, was the first salmon I ever took home. I saw it lying, belly-up, under the bank and, thinking it would be better out of the water, I gaffed it.

To my amazement and horror it began kicking, and quite obviously was, although *in extremis*, certainly not dead. I was frankly terrified that someone would have seen me, and that I should be warned off the association water for "snatching." The cause of its discomfiture proved to be a flight of two big triangles far down in the gullet, and it was many years before I told anyone how I had "caught" my first salmon.

The other was the famous monster found dead in the Wye with a minnow in its mouth during May, 1920. Unfortunately, it was not weighed when discovered, but from its length, 59½ inches, Mr. Arthur Hutton estimated that it certainly weighed over 70 lb., and probably fully 80 lb., and it would have been an easy record for a rod-caught fish in the British Isles.

The name of the unfortunate loser has never, to the best of my belief, been given. After a mention of the tragedy in an article in March, 1957, however, I had a letter which makes it almost certain that it was Professor Sir William Somerville, who figured in Chaytor's book, *Letters to a Salmon Fisher's Sons*, as the Professor.

The letter was from his son-in-law, who said he was actually fishing with him that day. They changed beats at lunch time, and when they met at the end of the day the Professor told him that he had played what must have been an enormous fish for two hours without ever seeing it and finally lost it because the fastening of the trace worked loose owing to the strain. He added that never before had he taken longer than 40 minutes to land any salmon. He must have felt the loss very bitterly, for my informant said that he never fished again although he lived until 1932.

Some salmon get rid of tackle very quickly and others carry these unwelcome mementoes for much longer, and it presumably depends very largely on whether it has gone into soft flesh or hard, tough gristle. The most secure hold in a salmon's mouth is what anglers call the "scissors," the angle at the back where the upper and lower jaw meet.

How long it would take a hook to work out

of this I do not know, or if it ever would until the steel rusted through and broke. But I do know from personal experience that such a hold was still quite secure and showed not the least sign of loosening after four weeks. It happened very early in my fishing life that I hooked a salmon, which, almost at once, ran round a rock and cut a new three-yard gut cast within an inch or two of the top. Exactly a month later this fish of 17 lb. was caught by another angler about a mile upstream with my fly and the whole of the cast still in it.

On the other hand I know of instances where salmon have got rid of hooks in a few days. One was related in an article in July, 1935, by a Mr. Urmston, who had been watching salmon with a specially made water-telescope which enabled him to see clearly below the surface. One of those under observation had a large 2½ inch fly hook deep in its flank below the adipose fin. It waded to and fro continually and, possibly because of this

piece of stout gut about four inches in length. Three hooks were in the gullet, and three were embedded in the tongue.

Witnesses who saw the tackle were of the opinion that it was a type used in Norway, and if that was indeed the case this fish must have crossed the North Sea carrying its uncomfortable mouthful, which had apparently affected it little if at all, as it was said to be in excellent condition.

The other case happened in the Hampshire Avon about two years ago. An angler fishing at Somerly hooked, on a big American plug, a 20 lb. salmon which he played out and gaffed. But the bank was high above the water and there were a number of roots which protruded into the river. At the moment of gaffing, the fish dived under one of these, and the angler had to choose between letting go or a ducking. He chose the former and the fish went off again carrying the gaff.

But it was still on, and was again brought



READY WITH THE GAFF ON THE TAVY, DEVON. The author considers that only a very small number of the salmon hooked and lost by anglers die as a result of the hooks embedded in them

movement, soon became loose and on the seventh day dropped out. The wound healed very quickly and in ten days there was no sign of any scar.

Another case happened recently, after I had started writing this article. A salmon was foul-hooked with a spinning bait. In very heavy water it ran down into the pool below, got the line round a rock and took out all there was on the reel, leaving the unfortunate angler sans fish, line, trace and bait. A fortnight later another fisherman picked up the whole of the tackle a couple of pools above where it was lost. But of the fish there was no sign, so this one had also got rid of the hook, a treble, without much delay.

As for the statement that a fish with tackle in it will not take again, there are innumerable instances, some very remarkable, to show the contrary. In 1948 a man hooked a salmon at 10.50 a.m. on the Grimersta. After a few minutes it got the cast round a rock and broke. At 1.40 p.m. in the same pool a fish took his fly, and when landed proved to be the same one he had lost a few hours earlier, the fly, a Black Doctor, still being in its mouth.

One can understand that a single hook fly near the edge of a fish's mouth would cause it little if any inconvenience, but the following two instances might have been deemed incredible if not completely supported by witnesses. Some years ago on the Thurso a salmon was hooked on a fly and, when landed, it proved to have in its mouth two clusters of three hooks joined by a

into the bank, and then, while the angler was trying to beach it, the trace broke about 6 inches above the bait and the fish departed once more. Nine days later, and about a mile downstream, another angler hooked and landed a fish which was found to have the plug, with all 3 of its enormous triangles still engaged, in the back of its mouth, nothing being visible from the outside.

It was examined by an independent witness who stated that where the plug hooks were fast there were nasty red patches as if the wounds were starting to fester, and the hooks might soon have come loose. There were two gaff marks, additional evidence that it was the same fish, and the first one had nearly healed—after only 9 days—showing how little such a wound, in the thick flesh of the back, inconveniences fish.

Numbers of salmon are lost every year after being gaffed. I have twice had this unfortunate experience. How many die from the puncture? Devil a one I should say, for salmon recover from infinitely worse wounds made by the bites of seals, porpoises and large sea fish, and I have seen one which had had a slice about 9 inches long and 5 inches wide taken out of its side in front of the tail, which looked as if it had been done by the propeller of a motor-boat. Fish are certainly much less sensitive to severe injuries than are warm-blooded creatures. Irish gillies have a firm belief that a wounded salmon is always a very ready taker.

A TOWN'S PRIDE IN FINE CRAFTSMANSHIP

By G. BERNARD HUGHES

WOLVERHAMPTON, perhaps because it is a gateway linking the industrial Midlands with Shropshire and romantic Wales, has a long history of peculiarly delicate, beautiful manufactures. It is in the city's tradition that its citizens to-day should appreciate fine craftsmanship and that the Corporation should organise an exhibition displaying antique treasures from historic homes and private collections in the region and in some cases also of local manufacture. This exhibition was opened yesterday in the Wolverhampton Art Gallery and Museum.

As was, of course, only to be expected of men with a reputation for superb decorative locks, for exquisite steel jewellery, for colour triumphs in metal japanning and for original developments in papier-mâché, the earlier leaders of society in this region had a keen eye for fine design and craftsmanship in the furnishings of their homes, and it has been possible for the organisers of this exhibition to present a fascinating panorama, not so much of local crafts as of the tastes and social backgrounds of the men and women who made South Staffordshire and South Shropshire their home in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. Such an exhibition, when well organised and really representative, is a most commendable contribution to the life of a town. In this instance the organisers had the great benefit of wholehearted support from the local *Express and Star* and the result is a show that any town might envy and many, it is hoped, may copy.

Here magnificent crested furniture and silver are grandly displayed, and also the small serviceable snuffboxes of Bilston painted enamel. Here clocks that made Thomas Tompion world-renowned may be compared with the local skill of Wolverhampton's Sam Stretch. Paintings by Reynolds, Zoffany, Cox and others come to life among the wealth of porcelain from Worcester, Coalbrookdale, Caughley, and South Wales, and the pottery of Staffordshire's own Astbury, Whieldon, Wood and their successors.

The English silver, valued at approximately £50,000, covers the period from Edward VI to George III. The Goldsmiths' Company have lent their celebrated rosewater ewer and basin, parcel gilt and enamelled with the arms of Legh of Lyme in Cheshire. The basin is hall-marked 1556, the ewer 1574. The basin, 17½ inches in



SELF-PORTRAIT OF DAVID TENIERS (1610-1690) IN HIS STUDIO. Lent by Lord Forester to the exhibition, in Wolverhampton Art Gallery, of antiques from historic houses and private collections in South Staffordshire and South Shropshire

diameter and raised from the plate, is embossed with strapwork panels enclosing masks separated by engraved arabesques: in the centre is a raised boss with the owner's name.

The collection of silver lent by Mr. Arthur Blackham, of Wightwick, is notable for its early English spoons, acknowledged by connoisseurs to be one of the most comprehensive in England, every piece perfect and fully and distinctly hall-marked.

There is a unique set of six Apostle spoons, the slightly tapering stems of hexagonal section, and each struck with the maker's mark IF (John Friend or Jasper Fisher) and the London date letter for 1570. This magnificent set predates by 56 years the complete set of 13 owned by the Goldsmiths' Company. Mr.

Blackham's collection includes a Master spoon of Edward VI.

What appears to be the earliest known set of six gilded teaspoons is on view. These have exquisitely engraved trifid ends. They were made in 1690 by ^{ID}_P of London, and were formerly in the Ratcliffe collection.

Numerous other spoons in the Blackham collection include six rat-tail trifid spoons with lace backs, struck with the London hall-mark for 1685 and the maker's mark TZ crowned.

From the Blackham collection, too, is a George I mug made in 1723 by William Fleming of London. The beautifully curved body is raised from a single piece of plate. It was one of 24 owned by founder members of the Sublime Society of the Steaks, who included such celebrities as William Hogarth, Sir John Thornhill and John Rich, of *Beggar's Opera* fame. This mug is engraved with the club's badge containing a representation of the gridiron upon which the first steak of the club was broiled.

The immensely valuable silver toilet set, lavishly embossed and engraved, known as Lady Anne Newport's dressing set has been lent by the Earl of Bradford. Each piece is clearly struck with the complete London hall-mark for 1683 and the maker's mark PK. Every part is hand-raised: there are no castings. This superb example of late Stuart silversmithing consists of a rectangular mirror frame with an elaborately-designed detachable crest and a pair of massive candle-sconces embossed with the Bridgeman crest; two large jewel caskets; a pair of circular powder boxes; a pair of toilet water bottles with sprinklers; a pair of urn-shaped unguent containers; a pin-cushion stand; and two brushes.

The Earl of Bradford has also lent the bag of the Great Seal, inherited from his ancestor Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. This needlework bag is displayed in a finely carved and gilt cheval firescreen frame. Sir Orlando had been presiding judge at the trial in 1660 of the regicides responsible for the execution of Charles I. The Great Seal, carved in sterling silver, became a perquisite of the Keeper when he relinquished his office. When it came into his possession Sir Orlando had it converted into a capacious standing cup engraved with arms similar to those on the bag. This cup is also on view, together with a portrait of Sir Orlando by Pieter Borselaer, a Dutch



AN ARRAS TAPESTRY LENT BY MRS. MARGARET THOMPSON

painter working in England during the mid-1660s.

Furniture for the most part is of superlative quality, many pieces being of unusual character. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Rollason, of Ludstone Hall, Claverley, have sent many pieces of furniture the like of which it would be difficult to find even in national museums. For instance, there is no other known example of their octagonal gate-legged credence table in oak. This dates to the early years of the 17th century and has the unique feature of carved arcading extending from the front to the sides and back where it would normally be out of sight. From the same collection is shown a contemporaneous oak games table. This has two pull-out ends and a panelled cupboard beneath, its doors and sides being panelled in the early Stuart style. This is supported on four baluster legs rising from a low platform. A similar but more elaborate example is to be seen at Penshurst. Other Rollason treasures include a writing-chair with shepherd crook arms in elm and a back panel in richly grained burr walnut veneer, and a handsome kingwood cabinet with many interior drawers enclosed by doors.

The Rollason collection of clocks includes Tompion examples illustrated by R. W. Symonds in his standard work *Thomas Tompion*, and work by Joseph Knibb and Edward East. One long-case Tompion clock is of his pre-numbering period, in burr ash with an eight-day striking movement. This is signed "THO TOMPION LONDINI FECIT." Also exhibited is a Tompion and Banger bracket clock, number 414 in Tompion's numbering, with an ebony case and fire-gilt mounts and a seven-day striking movement with a pull repeat (Symonds, plate 32); and a Joseph Knibb three-train bracket clock from the Wetherfield collection. Clocks exhibited from the G. A. Barnett collection include a walnut long case clock by Sam Stretch, of Wolverhampton; a Tompion bracket clock numbered 77; a Knibb eight-day *grande sonnerie* bracket clock of 1685; and a 19th-century lighthouse clock.

Four Georgian hall chairs in beautifully grained mahogany are exhibited. Such chairs were described by Thomas Chippendale as "for the use of servants and strangers waiting in the hall on business." Their hard polished seats are sunk with shallow circular recesses so that the sitter does not slip off. Two notably heavy examples, with arms from a set of about 30 belonging to the Earl of Bradford, have French legs terminating in scroll feet, their shield-shaped backs cut from single boards of solid mahogany and painted with the Bridgeman arms. Two of an extensive set from Chillington Hall are painted with the Giffard crest, a panther.

Alderman T. A. Giffard has also lent, among other Georgian furniture, a pair of



LONGTON HALL PORCELAIN. Three figures and a vase from the collection of Mr. Geoffrey Manners Cavendish

mahogany dining-room pedestals with knife, fork and spoon urns. These measure about six feet in height and the urns have a diameter of about 30 inches. The cupboards are designed for keeping warm food brought from the kitchen, being lined with metal plates. Below wrought iron grills are spaces to contain braziers burning smokeless court charcoal.

Chippendale's early style of Chinese and Rococo carving is represented by a splendid gilded mirror lent by Mr. J. C. Neve. A square piano in mahogany and satinwood comes from the same collection. This is by Pinzio Clement and Co., Cheapside, London, and is marked "New Patent." Massive exhibits include Mr. Neve's nearly semi-circular mahogany sideboard nine feet wide and inlaid with ornamental bands of oak leaves, acorns and thistles, with heavy brass lion-mask and ring handles; and an exceptionally large bow-fronted double corner cupboard.

Battersea and South Staffordshire painted enamels from the celebrated Mander collection have been lent by Mrs. Gerald Mander, of Compton. These include a vase-shaped tea-caddy mounted in silver and decorated with colourful posies and insects. This was the subject of a full-page plate in *Battersea Enamels* by Egan Mew.

There is also a portrait medallion of George III, similar to one in the collection of her Majesty the Queen, adapted from a painting made in 1761 by Thomas Frye, patentee of the porcelain made at Bow. Among 48 other examples are étuis and boxes for snuff and the like. A set of three small pictorial plaques set one

above another in a black papier-mâché frame are most unusual. A further 50 examples of this intriguing local craft have been lent from the F. C. Hill collection.

A selection of 44 pieces from the most comprehensive collection of Nantgarw and Swansea porcelain outside Wales has been lent by Mr. Cyril Kieft, of Compton. So much porcelain ornament is now wrongly attributed to William Billingsley that special interest attaches to a pair of Swansea wine coolers painted by him and marked in puce. These were made in 1819 as a wedding present for the proprietor's daughter. Another Billingsley treasure is a *sucrier* made at Nantgarw in 1814 for submission to the Committee for Trade and Plantations when he applied for state assistance. The ascription of work to individual artists is a feature of this group of exhibits, which also includes a plaque by W. H. Pardoe, 1817; a pair of *sucriers* by William Pollard; cabinet cups and saucers by George Beddows and a set of three vases by Thomas Baxter.

Such an exhibition would be incomplete without Staffordshire pottery, and here the organisers have obtained an interesting selection from the well-known collection of Mr. J. H. Bean. The 15 examples include the Astbury equestrian figure known to collectors as the Duke of Cumberland; four R. Wood toby jugs, including Earl Howe and the Thin Man, and four Astbury-Whieldon figures.

The exhibition remains open until November 22, admission free. The illustrations to this article are reproduced by courtesy of the *Wolverhampton Express and Star*.



SHERATON PERIOD DRESSING CABINET. In mahogany, with fold-down mirror and covered compartment for toilet accessories. Lent by Mr. W. J. Heatley. (Right) TWO OF A SET OF 30 MAHOGANY HALL CHAIRS. Chippendale period, painted with the Bridgeman coat-of-arms. Lent by the Earl of Bradford

PROBLEMS OF LONDON'S NEW GIANT PANDA

By PHILIP STREET

THE recent arrival at London Zoo of the young giant panda Chi-Chi has created considerable interest among the general public. On the rare occasions when giant pandas are exhibited anywhere in the world they are always tremendously popular. This is not surprising, because they do look so much like great woolly toys come to life. Their appeal, however, is not only to the public. Zoologically they are extremely interesting creatures both in their habits and in the position they occupy in the animal kingdom.

country, collecting specimens and recording observations. Many of these specimens he sent home to the Muséum National du Jardin des Plantes in Paris, and it is an astonishing testimonial to his work that even to-day no other museum outside China has a finer collection of the animal and plant life of China.

During these years Père David made two outstanding discoveries. Every naturalist knows how he discovered the unusual species of deer which now bears his name, and how it subsequently became extinct in China, to be saved

Mu-p'in on March 1. At once he began to search for evidence of the remarkable white bear. At first he could find no clue to its existence, but on March 11 he arrived at a farm where he was to spend the night. And there he saw for the first time a skin of the creature he had come so far to find. It was quite unlike the skin of any other animal he had ever seen, and it was not entirely white, having some prominent black patches.

In reply to his excited enquiries the farmer assured him that the animal did indeed live in the neighbouring forests, and he arranged for local hunters to go out in search of a specimen. One can imagine Père David's excitement when they returned a few days later with a young one. He was not equipped to attempt to carry the animal back to Pekin alive, so he killed and preserved it. As soon as possible he despatched it to Paris, where it created tremendous interest among the zoologists of Europe. He was later able to organise the collection of a few living specimens to send home, and for a number of years these were to be seen in the Jardin des Plantes.

For a variety of reasons giant pandas are seldom seen in captivity. They are rare animals, and live in inaccessible forests. An expedition may spend weeks, and even months, hunting for specimens and still have to return home empty handed. They are, too, among the most difficult animals to keep in captivity, owing to their rigid feeding habits. Besides Chi-Chi there are to-day only three other giant pandas in captivity, two in Pekin Zoo and one in Moscow Zoo.

With most animals whose natural diet is difficult to obtain when they are brought to a different part of the world from their native land, it is usually possible to change them over to a satisfactory substitute diet. No one, however, has yet succeeded in persuading a giant panda to forsake its rather monotonous diet of bamboo shoots for something less difficult to provide in a temperate climate.

Chi-Chi is only the third giant panda ever to be seen in this country. Most readers will recall the sensation caused by the first, Ming, at London Zoo in 1938. Despite the added difficulties of feeding in war-time, Ming survived to delight the public for six years. As soon as the war ended the Zoological Society made application to the Chinese Government for another specimen. Owing to their rarity giant pandas are strictly protected, but the Zoo's request was sympathetically received, and in due course Lien-Ho arrived by air in May, 1946. She survived until 1950. After her death the Zoological Society decided for the time being to make no further attempt to secure a replacement until such time as more had been learned about the giant panda's requirements in captivity.

The feeding of both these specimens created quite a problem, for considerable quantities of bamboo were required each day to keep them going. Fortunately a good deal of bamboo is grown in parts of southern Cornwall, and thanks to the generosity of certain land-owners in that area, sufficient supplies were received.

The giant panda has a restricted range, being found only in the bamboo jungles of the Szechwan mountains at altitudes ranging from 6,000 to 11,000 feet. So far as is known it feeds on little else than bamboo, holding the canes in its front paws with the help of a special pad developed at the base of the thumb. Bamboo fibres are extremely tough, but the giant panda has a very efficient dentition, and well-developed masticatory muscles to deal with its rather difficult diet.

Owing to its secretive nature and its habit of lying up in caves, under rocks or even in the forks of trees during most of the day, and also to the great difficulty of penetrating the thick bamboo forests, the giant panda is a most difficult animal to study in its native habitat. It is a solitary animal except during the breeding season, though virtually nothing is known of its



CHI-CHI, THE GIANT PANDA THAT RECENTLY ARRIVED AT THE LONDON ZOO. The pads beneath the prominent non-retractile claws are naked cushions on which the giant panda walks

Chi-Chi came to the Zoo initially for a three weeks' visit. It is good news that the Zoological Society have now bought her from her former owner, Mr. Heini Demmer, so that she will remain at the Zoo. In view of the difficulties that have been experienced with earlier specimens, the Society has asked the authorities at Moscow and Pekin Zoos for advice on feeding and other matters, as they are the only zoos with recent experience of giant pandas.

The original discovery of the giant panda by Père Armand David nearly a century ago provides one of the classic stories of animal discovery of the 19th century. Père David, French missionary and naturalist, did more than any other man to introduce the flora and fauna of China to Western science. For 10 years from 1862 he travelled over large parts of that vast

from final extinction through the efforts of the 11th Duke of Bedford, but the fact that it was also he who discovered the giant panda is not so generally known.

In November, 1868, he set off on an 800-mile journey through difficult country to reach a missionary centre at Chengtu in Eastern Tibet early in January, intending to spend some months studying the natural history of the district. The missionaries, however, urged him to press on to the mountains and forests of Mu-p'in, a small Tibetan principality eight days' journey to the north-west of Chengtu. Particularly interesting to Père David was their story of a "white bear" they told him lived in these forests.

Accordingly he made his preparations, and towards the end of February set out once more across the mountains, reaching the village of

breeding habits. It has never bred in captivity, and until more zoo specimens become available captive breeding will remain a remote possibility.

For a long time after its discovery, the exact position of the giant panda in the animal kingdom remained a mystery. Many believed that it was an aberrant member of the bear family, and it was often referred to as the parti-coloured bear. Although, however, there are some resemblances, more recent anatomical work has shown that it is not a bear.

In fact it is one of those isolated animals that is not really closely related to any other animal. Anatomically it is a carnivore, though in feeding habits it is herbivorous. To-day it is placed in the small family *Procyonidae*, which comprises the raccoons (*Procyon* species) and their allies, whose distribution is confined to the New World, the true or Himalayan panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), and the giant panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*), both from Central Asia. It is not, however, closely related either to the Himalayan panda or to the raccoons, forming rather an intermediate form connecting them with the bears (*Ursidae*).

The *Ursidae* and the *Procyonidae* represent separate offshoots which originated from the true dog family in the Miocene period, and in the further evolution of both families there has been a steadily increasing tendency to develop non-carnivorous feeding habits.

Although there is to-day only one species of giant panda in the world, fossil remains of a second species of similar size were discovered in a cave in Burma in 1914. This species is believed to have survived until comparatively recent times, and may well have owed its extinction to persecution by man. Nothing, of course, is known of its coat colour or of its habits. Its canine teeth, however, were much better developed than those of the existing species, suggesting that it was at least partially predatory.

The true or Himalayan panda is a much smaller animal which is more widespread than the giant panda. Although it was first



CHI-CHI FEEDING ON BAMBOO. The giant panda holds the canes with the help of a special pad developed at the base of the thumb

found in the Himalayas, it occurs also in Burma and in the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Szechwan. Essentially it is an animal of the mountain forests, being found at altitudes ranging from 7,000 to 13,000 feet. It is not a strictly nocturnal animal, but it does spend much of the daytime curled up asleep among the topmost branches of the forest trees, coming down to the ground to feed on a mixed diet of grasses, roots, seeds and fruits in the early morning and late evening.

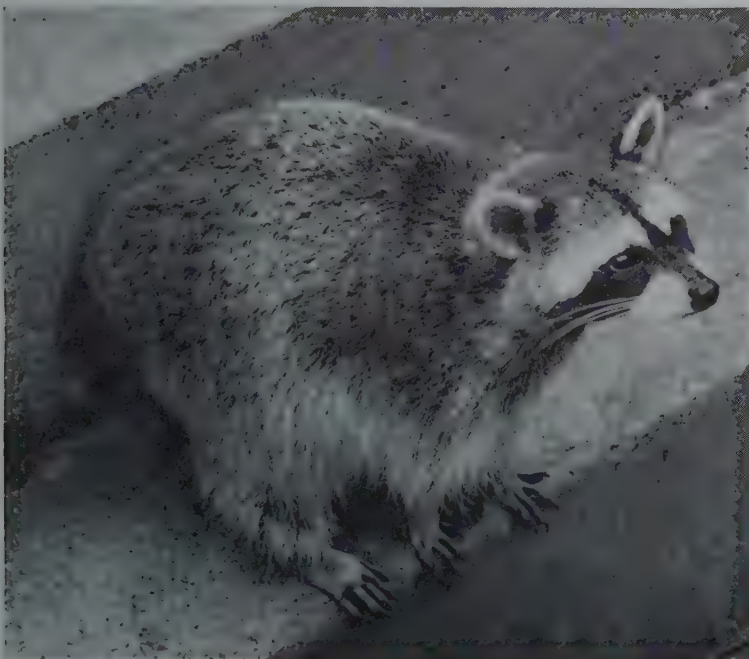
The Himalayan panda is sometimes called the cat-bear, and it is indeed similar in size to a large domestic cat. Although it is related, but not closely, to the giant panda, there are some

considerable differences between the two animals. For example, the toes of the giant panda are set almost in a straight line, like those of a bear, and the pads beneath its prominent non-retractile claws are naked cushions on which it walks. Much of its time is spent on the ground, where it is very agile. In contrast the Himalayan panda's toes are arranged in a curve, and its claws are partially retractile. The pads are completely covered and hidden by a thick growth of hair. Claws and hairy pads both probably contribute towards its agility in the trees, where it spends most of its time. On the ground it is not a very agile creature.

The raccoons of America are similar in size to the Himalayan panda, and not unlike it in general appearance. The common raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) is widely distributed throughout North America, being found in every state of the U.S.A.

It is nocturnal in its habits, lying up in the tops of trees during the daytime. Although a very good climber it is not really an arboreal animal, for at dusk it comes down to the ground to search for its food, which comprises a great variety of small living creatures such as young birds, fresh-water mussels, frogs, fish, crayfish, mice, insects and small tortoises, as well as birds' eggs and certain fruits. It is never found far from water, and it has a curious habit whenever water is available of dipping every piece of food into it to wash it. Its specific name *lotor* means "washer," and the name that Linnaeus originally gave it was *Ursus lotor*, the washing bear.

Raccoons nest in holes in trees, and their young are born in the early spring, a litter consisting of between three and seven. The female raccoon is an exceptionally devoted mother, keeping her brood with her until at least the late autumn, teaching them to forage and fend for themselves. In the northern parts of their range raccoons hibernate, but in warmer climates they remain active throughout the winter.



RELATIVES OF THE GIANT PANDA: COMMON RACCOON AND (right) HIMALAYAN PANDA

NO BACCARAT BELOW STAIRS By R. F. JOHNSON

PERSONNEL welfare, about which the big-business men of to-day hold expensive conferences, was a factor of life by no means overlooked by our forefathers. It was their particular care that, if they were addicted to pastimes not too respectable, such goings-on must not be allowed to contaminate their valets and footmen, who must be provided with "recreational facilities" (as we should put it in modern jargon) of an unexceptional character.

Thus when (until a far more recent date than the county police supposed) the local gentry gathered near the very centre of England for a day's cock-fighting, they were careful to see that their grooms, too, had pastimes—and more legitimate ones—to amuse them.

The cottage at Halford, within a mile or two of High Cross where the Fosse Way crosses Watling Street (the middle of England) was their rendezvous. The old posting inn across the way no doubt served them; but they had in the cottage all that a cock-fighting gentleman needed.

Upstairs, the pit itself was sound-proofed with lagging of straw sandwiched between lath-and-plaster walls. Deftly carved barriers, reminiscent of Jacobean communion rails, bordered the pit, in which could be seen, until quite recent times, the rings to which cocks were tethered so that, before the main, the sight of their rivals might rouse them to fury.

Below, each patron had his own wine-bin. What more could a gentleman want?

And the gentlemen's gentlemen? They had as well moulded a crown bowling-green as could be found in England, and "ends" of clay stiff as suet for quoiting. Their refreshment after labour, in the tap-room across the way, would be kept in moderate bounds by the reflection that in due course the master might need some little help in crossing the Fosse on his way to bed.

Evidence of this kindly solicitude for the welfare of their lackeys is no longer available as far as Halford's cock-pit is concerned. Fairly recently—but not under the aegis of the present owners, who acquired the house not long ago—cottage, cock-pit, bowling-green and quoits "ends" were swept away to make room for a car park.

Still, however, as great mansions change hands, the almost inevitable auction sale discloses indications that, while he shook the dice or shuffled the cards above stairs, the master of the house was not unmindful that the community behind the baize doors needed recreation, too.

Not baccarat, however. Such pastimes would be as unsuitable as the tweeny-maid's appearance in church in a Paris bonnet. No footman, ruined by one card too many, must



1. - KICK UP-JENNY, A FORM OF SKITTLES PLAYED IN THE GEORGIAN SERVANTS' HALL. (Right) 2.—TOAD-IN-THE-HOLE, ANOTHER SERVANTS' GAME. Coins were thrown into the various holes on the board

be allowed to curse the name of the feather-brained Charles VIII of France for bringing the game out of Italy—the only trophy he did bring.

No. For James there were the less perilous delights of Kick-Up Jenny and Toad-in-the-Hole. Apparatus of both these pastimes, illustrated here, were salvaged from "below stairs" of great houses; the former from a place now forgotten, the latter from Cobham Hall, Kent. (This should not be understood as a suggestion that the Earls of Darnley, in recent times at least, played baccarat above stairs. They provided, anyhow, innocuous entertainment for their domestics.)

Kick-up Jenny, the ninepins skittle game (still surviving in a few old-world taverns, and occasionally, outside Kent, designated Bumble-puppy) can be played in two ways, according to whether the players fancy their science or their luck.

The skilful way is to take the ball in your hand and swing it wide of the ninepins so that, on the return swing, it knocks one or more down. A "floorer" of all the ninepins can be

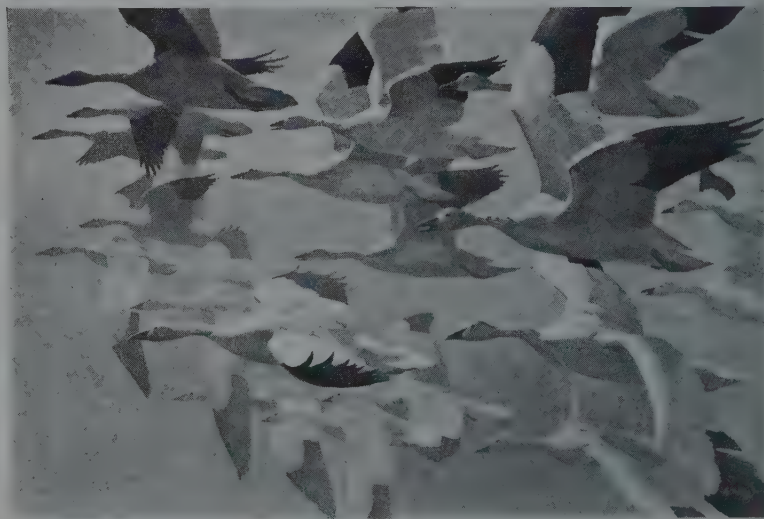
secured; but it needs either beginner's luck or an infinity of practice. When a player has had his turn, a jerk of the wooden contrivance below the table set the circle of tufted ninepins erect again (Fig. 1).

Far removed from this skilful game is the variety in which the string is wound round the central pole so that, as it unwinds, the circling ball will knock one or more ninepins over. A player may claim that he got a "floorer," this way, by the skilful positioning of the string. A more truthful contestant will admit it was a fluke.

Toad-in-the-Hole (there is a similar specimen in Hove's delightful little period museum) is played with lead discs, about the size of the "cartwheel" twopenny pieces of George III.

They are thrown, horizontally, to fall into the various holes on the board, whence they descend into compartments of the sloping racks below, indicating their scores (Fig. 2). The crux of the game is to get your disc into the open mouth of the toad which squats in the centre of the board—and it needs a good eye.

NOTABLE PAINTINGS OF BIRDS



TURNSTONE, BY R. B. TALBOT KELLY, AND SNOW GEESE CLIMBING THROUGH MIST, BY KEITH SHACKLETON. An exhibition of paintings illustrating the contrasting styles of these two bird artists is on view at Rowland Ward's Galleries in Piccadilly, W.1, until November 15

RACING NOTES

A DEARTH OF STAYERS

THE going at Newmarket on the first day of the Second October Meeting was testing, and in the opening event, an apprentices' nursery handicap run over six furlongs, most of the runners had slowed almost to a walk by the time that they breasted the hill to the winning-post. Indeed, I found myself making a mental reservation to the effect that the Cesarewitch Stakes, which was due to be run over 2½ miles on the morrow, would in all probability develop into a charge of the Light Brigade, and that those runners who had been set to carry 9 st. or upwards would have no chance. Moreover, in view of the fact that only twice in the 119 years that the race had been run had horses carrying more than 8 st. 13 lb. been successful, and that one of these was the mighty Willonys, perhaps the greatest staying handicapper of all time, this did not strike me as being an unreasonable assumption. But approximately 24 hours later I had cause to revise my

Although the Cesarewitch, with the wide opportunities that it affords for betting, invariably draws the largest crowd of the Second October Meeting, there are two races of greater attraction for those whose interest lies chiefly in breeding and the future of bloodstock. One of these is the Middle Park Stakes for two-year-olds, run over six furlongs and sometimes described as the two-year-old Derby, and the other is the Champion Stakes for three-year-olds and upwards, run over 1½ miles and this year carrying £7,000 of added money.

The field for the Middle Park Stakes, though small in numbers was strong in quality. Mr. A. R. Ellis's Masham, winner of the New Stakes at Ascot, and Mrs. J. W. Hanes's Hieroglyph, who won the Coventry Stakes at the same meeting and who followed up this success by winning the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood, were opposed by two American-bred colts from France, the Aly Khan's Tais Tois and Mme. P. A. B.

By DARE WIGAN

not a whit the worse for her exertions behind Ballymoss in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, came M. M. F. Dupré's German-bred filly, Bella Paola, winner of the 1,000 Guineas and the Oaks, and from Ireland came Mrs. A. B. Biddle's Sindon, winner of the Irish Derby by a short head from Paddy's Point.

When the tapes were released, the seven runners set off at a cracking pace, with Pampered King and Guersillus leading on the stands side, tracked by Major Portion, and with Bella Paola at the back of the field and farther out towards the middle of the course, and Sindon at her quarters. Half-a-mile from home, the order was much the same. But a few seconds later Pampered King and Guersillus dropped back, and Major Portion showed fractionally in front of Sindon and Bella Paola, who came on together with a sustained rush. For a moment it looked as though the race would go to Ireland, but then Bella Paola's long stride carried her to the front



MR. J. BULLOCK'S MORECAMBE WINNING THE CESAREWITCH BY 10 LENGTHS. Mr. H. J. Joel's Predominate was second and Mrs. E. D. Miller's Kubba third

opinion, for on ground that was less yielding than on the previous day, but that was still distinctly soft, Mr. J. Bullock's Morecambe, a five-year-old gelding by Mossborough, trained by S. Hall at Middleham in Yorkshire, carrying 9 st. 1 lb., pulled his way to the front of the other 29 runners about six furlongs from the winning-post and ran home, with his ears pricked, 10 lengths in front of Mr. H. J. Joel's six-year-old gelding, Predominate, who carried the same weight. Two lengths behind Predominate was the lightly-weighted Kubba, trained, like the winner, in Yorkshire, with Hollyhock fourth. It was an astonishing performance, and J. Sime, who rode the winner, said after the race that he had no doubt about the result from the moment that he and Morecambe swung into the straight about four lengths behind the rank outsider, Bois de Miel, who had made the running up to this point. Moreover, it is satisfactory to record that the general public evidently did not share my misplaced doubts about the ability of the more heavily-weighted runners lasting the distance in the prevailing conditions, for Morecambe started favourite at 15 to 2 against.

Without wishing to detract from Morecambe's victory—a win that was just recompense for his narrow defeat by Sandiacre in the race last year—I find it a sad commentary on the dearth of young stayers that only three three-year-olds contrived to finish in the first 12 in this historic race, and that much the same situation obtained in the Ebor Handicap at York, in spite of the fact that this age-group was well represented in both races. Moreover, the fact that the first four to finish in the Cesarewitch were geldings does not augur well for the future.

Widener's Dan Cupid. Of the four the betting favoured Masham and Dan Cupid, but in each case there was a possible snag, for Masham had sustained a twisted joint after his Ascot success and had been away from the race-course since the middle of June, and E. Pollet, trainer of Dan Cupid, a handsome chestnut colt with three white socks, whom I had admired in his box at Chantilly a few days earlier, was hoping for good going for his charge, who, though sired by Native Dancer, is the cut of a sprinter. His fears were justified, for Dan Cupid, after showing great speed under the stands rails, was headed by Masham coming into the Dip, and though he rallied gamely coming up the hill, D. Smith on Masham, who is by King of the Tudors out of Mashaq, a mare by Massine, was taking no chances and drove his mount to a length victory, with Hieroglyph, who came with a late flourish, third. But it is probable that Dan Cupid will be back for the 2,000 Guineas next spring, and if the going should happen to be firm he is likely to take a good deal of catching.

The decision by the Stewards of the Jockey Club to increase the value of the Champion Stakes was amply repaid, for a high-class international field turned out in biting wind for the prize. Representing the home team were two three-year-olds, Major Portion and Guersillus, the first of whom, after being narrowly beaten in the 2,000 Guineas, had won the St. James's Palace Stakes, the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood and the Queen Elizabeth Stakes, at Ascot, and the second, after finishing just out of a place in the Derby, had won the Gordon Stakes at Goodwood. And they were reinforced by three useful four-year-olds, London Cry, Primera and Pampered King. From France,

and she swept up the hill disdainfully to pass the post 1½ lengths in front of Sindon.

Although it would have been pleasant if Major Portion or one of the other home-trained runners had contrived to water down French supremacy in the Champion Stakes—the race has gone to France on six occasions since the end of the war—few people will grudge Bella Paola her victory. This rangy filly is a great performer, and she has character as well. Though she has a placid disposition, she also has a sense of fun which she demonstrates by frequent and violent twitches of her lop-ears and by playfully depositing stable-lads on the grass.

W. E. BARBER

MR. W. E. BARBER, who has died at Brighton, aged 75, was a journalist of distinction who spent much of his working career in the service of COUNTRY LIFE. He entered Fleet Street in 1910 as literary editor of the *Morning Post*, and after the first World War edited the *Economic Review* for three years, returning later to the *Morning Post* as a foreign and diplomatic correspondent. From 1925 to 1932 he edited COUNTRY LIFE, and thereafter served as chief leader writer until his retirement two years ago. Much of his work for this paper, therefore, was necessarily anonymous, but it carried authority, and was often quoted with approval by other publications. He was in the best sense what Sainte-Beuve called a ready writer—one who could be relied upon to present at short notice an orderly, reasoned and temperate case on an unusually wide variety of subjects. He had a host of friends and never made an enemy—a golden epitaph for any man.

NETTLESTEAD PLACE, KENT—II

THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. RONALD VINSON

By ARTHUR OSWALD

The surviving mediæval range, incorporating a 13th-century vaulted undercroft, was extensively remodelled early in the 15th century, probably by Reginald Pympe. The additions made at the restoration in 1922 were designed by Mr. Morley Horder, who also planned the garden.

IT is now 36 years since Nettlestead Place was discovered and restored by Mr. Vinson, and both the house, as enlarged by Mr. Morley Horder, and the imaginative garden layout which he contrived for it, descending in terraced levels the slope that falls to the stripling Medway, have lost all traces of early rawness. The transformation brought about can only be fully realised by comparing Joseph Pike's drawings (Figs. 10 and 11), made as a record of the mediæval building as it appeared in 1921, when there were several oasts attached to it and it was used for storing hops, with the views of the house and its setting to-day.

Coming in from the west, the drive passes through the 14th-century gateway, alongside the great barn illustrated last week, and drops to the courtyard. For the last 30 yards or so it is sunk between walls of Kentish rag, topped with a natural coping of box, behind which sentinel yews are ranged (Fig. 1). The house embraces the south and half the east side of the court, and at first one would not suspect its age. Morley Horder was one of the most sensitive of country-house architects working between the Wars, and Nettlestead is characteristic of his fastidious taste. He and his client wisely decided to avoid any attempt to reproduce in their additions the mediæval features of the original building. Instead, he grafted on to it a house of the kind he designed so well, with gabled roofs and mullioned windows and a nice use of local materials—for the walls the Kentish rag available on the site, hand-made tiles for the roofs and brick for the chimneys. Externally, the finest features of the mediæval range are in the south wall and, apart from repairs, where needed, this was left untouched. It was therefore possible, without covering up anything important, to build along the north side of the range an entrance porch and communicating passages leading to the new part of the house, which was added at right angles at the east end, although in the process some features formerly external necessarily became internal. The gable in the angle, echoing but not repeating that of the entrance porch, marks the position of the staircase.

In the drawings of the mediæval building it will be seen that the eastern portion had a lower roof. Mr. Horder raised it to a uniform



1.—THE APPROACH TO THE COURTYARD FROM THE WEST SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE IN 1922

level, but for the wing which he built on to the east end he dropped the ridge and also set back the south wall a few feet, thus clearly demarcating the old from the new. In the account of Nettlestead in Sir Charles Igglesden's *A Saunter Through Kent* (vol. xi), published in 1914, there is a sketch of the building which shows a round oast at the east end, but this had evidently disappeared by the time Mr. Pike's drawings were made. When the other oasts were demolished, the west wall of the range, which had been much pulled about, required almost complete rebuilding. No archaeological reconstruction was called for, and the opportunity was taken to give the first-floor bedroom a large mullioned and transomed window with a smaller opening above for the attic (Fig. 13).

From the porch a doorway in front of you opens into the west end of the vaulted undercroft (Fig. 4), now flagged and forming an entrance hall. It comprises four double bays with three central pillars, short and cylindrical in shape, with moulded capitals. The corbels along the walls, from which the chamfered ribs spring, finish in carved leaf ornaments and twists. When the work was started, there were brick partitions to remove and accumulated

earth to be dug out to reveal the bases of the pillars. It is difficult to date this fine vaulted room precisely, but it is certainly of the 13th century and, perhaps, between 1240 and 1270. The 13th-century owners of Nettlestead were the de Wahulls, as we saw last week. Walter de Wahull, who was under age in 1242, was in possession in 1262, and, presumably he was the builder rather than his father, Simon.

The undercroft extends as far east as the middle projection on the south wall of the range (Fig. 3), to the point where the break in the roof occurs in the drawing (Fig. 10), and the first floor of this part of the building is at a higher level. A common type of early mediæval house had the hall raised above cellars, which in the more elaborately treated examples might be vaulted, and it may be conjectured that Nettlestead was originally a house of this kind. Alternatively, the first floor above the undercroft might have been a solar, which would imply a much larger house with a separate hall, probably placed at right angles to the surviving range. There certainly was a great hall at Nettlestead, as we shall see, but it may have been built early in the 15th century, when the first floor above the undercroft was entirely remodelled and a narrower, two-storey addition was made at the east end, though possibly there had been an older building, conceivably of timber, on the site. In the east wall of the undercroft, close to the north-east angle, there is a narrow doorway, with pointed head and simple hollowed chamfer stopped near the foot (right of Fig. 5) and at right angles to it a larger and more elaborately moulded doorway (early-15th-century) opening into what is now the dining-room (Fig. 6), A on the plan. This room has a low ceiling of massive timbers closely set, and is lighted by the square-headed two-light window seen on the right of Fig. 3. The other window is a single light and has next to it a doorway of Tudor type, which is an insertion of 1587 (B on the plan). The doorway and fireplace in the end wall of the dining-room are modern.

A similar doorway to the one on the left of Fig. 5 and immediately above it opens from the staircase landing into the room over the dining-room. It can be seen in Fig. 11 and was originally



2.—THE SOUTH FRONT SEEN ACROSS THE POOL

reached by an external staircase. In the south wall of this room, which was made the drawing-room, there are two early-15th-century windows, one with square head and the other arched (Fig. 8). At its west end three steps lead up to the billiards room on the higher level above the east end of the undercroft, and this also has two two-light windows, both with arched heads (Fig. 9). All these windows are deeply recessed, have flat sills, and are rebated for shutters, for which some of the hinge pins remain in position. The external ironwork is for the most part original.

Under the impression that the drawing-room had originally been the hall, and the billiards room a raised dais, Mr. Morley Horder treated them as a single unit, and he divided them by a screen with square fluted pillars, extending this classical treatment to the walls of both rooms, but the contrast with the 15th-century windows is too abrupt to be successful. When the house was a hop store the upper floor above the undercroft was open from end to end, but whatever its original condition, it was probably divided into at least two rooms in the 15th century. To-day there is a slip room beyond the billiards room, and this is lighted by the oval window in the projecting closet. Beyond it, at the west end, there is a large bedroom, with another two-light window, this time square-headed, in its south wall (Fig. 7). This is a delightful room, with a 17th-century four-poster and other old oak furniture, and it has a view westward, through the big mullioned window seen in Fig. 13, over the upper part of the garden to the great barn.

It was suggested in the first article that the 15th-century reconstruction of the range took place in the days of Reginald Pympe, who rebuilt the nave of the church. He was a minor at the time of his father's death in 1375, and he lived until 1438. The Pympes were one of the important Kentish families in the 14th and 15th centuries, and, no doubt, Reginald Pympe re-housed himself on a larger scale at Nettlestead. If the great hall was in the usual position, on the far side of the courtyard facing the approach, it will have lain at right angles to the surviving building, possibly on the site of the new wing, and it may be supposed that the rooms we have been considering, as remodelled, say, about 1420, formed the residential quarters adjacent to the south end of the hall. Much alteration and further enlargement of the house took place at the end of the 16th century after Nettlestead had passed to the Scotts. It is



3.—THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE MEDIÆVAL RANGE

probably to their time that we should assign the three square projections on the south front. They are clearly additions, not being bonded into the wall, and they appear to have been built as a series of closets with privies for the first-floor rooms, though possibly also to buttress the wall, the south-east corner of which has needed additional support at some time or other.

Mr. Vinson tells me that a shoot with a drain leading away from it to the pond was found at the base of one of the projections. The round windows which light the closets are not modern introductions. They are shown in a crude drawing of this front dated 1775.

The Scotts acquired Nettlestead in 1576. John Pympe, the last of his family in the male line, died in 1496, and Nettlestead then passed to his daughter, Winifred, who married Sir John Rainsford. The Rainsfords had no children, and after Lady Rainsford's death the next to inherit was the heir to her cousin, Anne Pympe, daughter of John's brother Reginald, who had married Sir John Scott of Scot's Hall. Sir John Rainsford died in 1559, but his widow lived on, very old and senile, until 1576. In 1561 Sir George Howard was given the custody of her and her lands, and in the grant it is stated that she was "a lunatic enjoying lucid intervals" as found by an inquisition taken at Greenwich before the escheator of the county. In J. R. Scott's detailed but inaccurate *Memorials of the Family of Scott of Scot's Hall* it is assumed that Nettlestead came direct to Sir John Scott in right of his wife Anne, but they had both died long before 1576, and so had his son and successor, Sir Reginald, who was named after his Pympe grandfather.

Sir Thomas Scott, Sir Reginald's son, was by then the head of his family, which had been settled in Kent since the 14th century, first at Brabourne and then at Scot's Hall, the great mansion which they built in the neighbouring parish of Smeeth. Sir Thomas was a man prominent



4.—THE 13th-CENTURY VAULTED UNDERCROFT, NOW THE ENTRANCE HALL



5.—DOORWAYS AT THE EAST END ON THE UNDERCROFT. THE ONE ON THE LEFT OPENS INTO THE DINING-ROOM. (Right) 6.—THE DINING-ROOM IN THE EASTWARD EXTENSION OF THE RANGE MADE EARLY IN THE 15th CENTURY

in the affairs of his county, sheriff, knight of the shire, deputy-lieutenant, appointed to numerous commissions and in 1588 to the command of the Kentish force that mustered on Northbourne Down at the time of the Armada threat. He died in 1594, leaving Nettlestead to his second son, Sir John. The date "A.D. 1587" is cut in the spandrels of the doorway in the south front seen in Fig. 3, and this may point to more extensive alterations and additions made to the Pympe's manor house by Sir Thomas Scott, though perhaps rather for his son's benefit than his own.

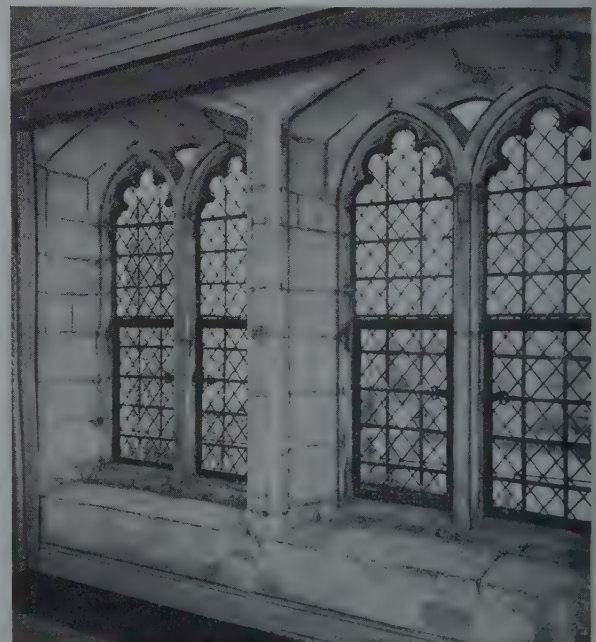
Sir John Scott was a soldier, who had served in the Low Countries under Leicester and Willoughby, and he went with Essex on his expedition to the Azores. At the time of Essex's rebellion he was suspected of complicity, arrested, examined



7.—THE BEDROOM AT THE WEST END OF THE MEDIÆVAL RANGE

but eventually released. On the death of his eldest brother, Thomas, whom he seems always to have eclipsed, he succeeded to Scot's Hall. In the church at Nettlestead, flanking the chancel arch, there are memorials with kneeling figures commemorating his two wives. Elizabeth, the first of them, was a Stafford, a member of the family that had been the Pympe's overlords at Nettlestead. The epitaph states that in the time of Queen Mary "she lived in exile with her mother at Geneva (where her father dyed) & after at Basill (Basle) for ye Gospells sake" and that later she was a lady of the bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth. This last fact may have given rise to the unsubstantiated tradition that Queen Elizabeth stayed at Nettlestead on one of her progresses.

Sir John Scott died without



8 and 9.—EARLY-15th-CENTURY WINDOWS, (left) IN THE DRAWING-ROOM (OVER THE DINING-ROOM) AND (right) IN THE BILLIARDS ROOM ABOVE THE EAST END OF THE UNDERCROFT



10 and 11.—TWO DRAWINGS BY JOSEPH PIKE SHOWING THE MEDIEVAL RANGE IN 1921. (Left) THE SOUTH SIDE; (right) FROM THE NORTH-EAST

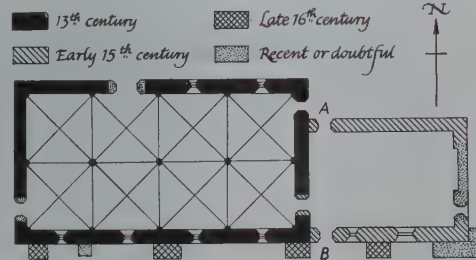
children in 1616, and both Scot's Hall and Nettlestead passed to a younger brother, Edward. He was made a Knight of the Bath at Charles I's coronation, represented his county in Parliament, and joined the independent members who opposed the King's extravagance, but died soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, committed to neither side. He only occasionally resided at Nettlestead. Edward, his son and successor, had married Catherine Goring, youngest daughter of George Lord Goring, later Earl of Norwich. They were soon on the worst of terms and separated. Political differences deepened the antagonism, for while her family were strong Royalists, he leaned to the side of Parliament. But the "siege" of Nettlestead was an episode in their own private civil war.

Lady Catherine found the opportunity of taking forcible possession of the house, whereupon her husband sent retainers to surround it and starve her out. Printed in the *Scott Memorials* there is a letter, apparently addressed to Edward Scott, dated "From the Siege at Nettlestead, this 12 Feb. 1646," and written by one, Henry Line, who seems to have conducted the operations. "I received yours, and prevented you in what you desired, for we kept back water before we received your letter, and likewise had taken the pastry into our possession. She begins to be pretty hard driven, and I think cannot continue above 3 days at the most." It was, no doubt, this affair that gave rise to a local story, which came to be fastened on Sir John Scott and his Stafford wife. The lady's aversion for her husband, said to have been "of mean appearance and of an unhappy temper, his breath far from being agreeable," provoked him to imprison her in a room, from which she attempted to escape by picking away the mortar of the stones with her bodkin, "but was obstructed in her passage by a chest of money inclosed in the wall." Eventually by some means or other she contrived to get away. A chamber with a hole in its wall used to be pointed out in evidence.

Although Edward Scott at one time instituted divorce proceedings against his wife, he withdrew them and in the end acknowledged as his heir her son, Thomas, whose father was reputed to have been Prince Rupert. Lady Catherine long outlived her husband and, victorious at the last, obtained Nettlestead as her jointure and lived there on and off until her death in 1686, keeping up a large household. But for some time the Scott fortunes had been declining. Nettlestead was abandoned after her death, and in or about 1700 Edward's grandson, George Scott, sold the estate to Sir Philip Boteler, of Teston, who allowed the place to fall into ruin.

Preserved at Nettlestead there are two short manuscript histories of the place. The earlier contains three crude drawings

of the house (already reduced to the existing range) and of the gardens. One of the drawings is dated 1775. The second manuscript, largely based on the earlier one, has a note at the end of it: "Writing by Miss Morland 1812." Both give the story about the imprisoned lady and the use she made of her bodkin, and they also record some interesting facts about the old house and



12.—SKETCH-PLAN OF THE MEDIEVAL PART OF THE HOUSE, GROUND FLOOR. A, Early-15th-century doorway; B, Doorway dated 1587

its piecemeal destruction. The great hall is said to have been "the largest in this part of this country." A statue of Hercules, which stood in it, was moved to the Parsonage, where it remained in a mutilated condition until it got burnt. A stone with the quartered coat-of-arms of the Scotts found its way to a house in the village ("Mrs. Comber's"), where it was placed over the kitchen chimney. Extensive alterations and additions are attributed to Sir John Scott. There was a long gallery which was allowed to fall down. Materials taken from the ruins were used to build a barn on the other side of the river and for other purposes. (It is clear that the

stables between the entrance gateway and the farm-house were built from stones reused.) Facing east towards the river there was a doorway of Elizabethan character which long survived, no doubt a remnant of the Scott buildings. Unfortunately, the descriptions enable one to form no coherent idea of the lay-out of the house in its prime.

Traces of the old gardens and ponds long remained. The walks descended the slope to the Medway, and either Sir John Scott or his father built a bridge across it. This was an obstacle to the scheme, promoted by Michael Cole early in Charles I's reign, for making the river navigable from Maidstone up to Tonbridge, and in 1628 Sir Edward Scott was threatened with a fine of £20 "for not reforming, altering and amending" his bridge, "or in default thereof for not taking down and utterly removing the bridge." Its foundations are still there in the river bed. During the latter part of the 18th century the tenant farmer, Thomas Fowle, did a good deal to remake the garden, cleaned out a fountain pool and one of the canals, made a Chinese bridge to the island in the Medway and laid out a riverside walk planted with shrubs, but the vestiges of all this must have largely disappeared with the coming of the railway line.

The present gardens are on three levels, lying west and south of the house. The highest level, bounded on the west by the huge barn, is a great expanse of lawn, where a veteran walnut grows. A yew hedge (Fig. 13) separates this area from the rose garden on the next level. This has a long herbaceous border on the west side and a weeping lime grows in the middle. The third section contains the pool (Fig. 2), reconstituted on the site of one of the old fishponds immediately below the windows of the south front. The retaining wall of the rose garden, with masses of lavender billowing over it, forms the western boundary, between which and the pool

a long walk runs northward past the end of the house. The pool is enclosed by ragstone walls, in which rock plants find lodgment, and is splayed off at the corners, in two of which weeping willows make an effective contribution to the picture. Magnolias, ceanothus and a vine lend colour and contrast to the mediæval stonework over which they are allowed qualified liberty, while a fine Mermaid rose clothes the new wing to the right.

Between the Wars many more ambitious restorations of ruined castles and abandoned manor houses were effected, but few were as successful as this one, as a result of which, in a lovely and wonderfully unspoiled part of the Medway valley, "very pleasantly situated, standing on a brow," as the old manuscript describes it, the derelict manor place has acquired a new life and beauty that would have seemed impossible fifty years ago.



13.—LOOKING EAST FROM THE UPPER PART OF THE GARDEN

BIRDS OF NORTHERN NORWAY

Written and Illustrated by B. E. HEINE and L. H. HURRELL

ON a detailed map of North Norway, Aiddjavrre appears as a very isolated name. To the north there is a dotted line representing the only track connecting it to Kautokeino, and to the south there is nothing but scattered lakes, and beyond that the Finnish border. It was one evening late in June that we came to this remote spot. We had had a long day, walking for twenty-five miles on a rough and boggy track where we had had to leave our car, and hurrying along to keep up with the horse and cart carrying our baggage. As we travelled, the landscape changed from a desolate scene of snow and ice to a more gentle low-lying country of marsh, rivers and lakes. The snow had melted, and already the sparse birch was tipped with green leaves. The sight of a little group of buildings painted a striking terra-cotta at Aiddjavrre was a relief, for it marked the end of our journey. Here we planned to spend the next ten days exploring the surrounding area.

There were difficulties, however. We were always coming on to the peat bogs, treacherous and constantly blocking our path, and we were hemmed in on three sides by a deep, broad and slow-flowing river, joining one large lake to another. To cross this we needed a boat. Fortunately, the solitary Lapp family living at Aiddjavrre were ready to come to our aid with their long slender craft. Another hazard was the mosquitoes, for their attack was vicious and unrelenting. To get adequate protection from them, we had to wear a bee-keeper's hat with a veil attached, thick gauntlet gloves and two pairs of trousers.

The peat pools were a great source of interest, for here we found a rich collection of waders. On approaching we would hear a quick flurry of wings and excited shrill chirps, seemingly coming from all directions; and there, skidding in to pitch on the water, would be several female red-necked phalaropes. They looked very attractive, and it was a continual pleasure to watch their extraordinary vitality and apparently eager interest in us.

Both whimbrel and northern golden plover were common, and often we found a pair of each species nesting in the same area. The golden plover made an arresting picture in full summer plumage, and it was a wonderful sight to see a pair circling high and wide in display. While sweeping across the sky they would suddenly change to a slow and measured wingbeat, repeatedly trilling with mournful yet pleasing calls. Ruffs also were common, and we would see up to ten displaying together. It was a rather theatrical performance, as they puffed up their thick breast feathers to grotesque proportions and pranced stiffly in front of one another. What a contrast it was to turn to their partner,



LAPP BOAT USED FOR CROSSING RIVERS AT AIDDEJAVRRE IN NORTHERN NORWAY

the unassuming and strangely silent reeve.

One day, while we were out on the open tundra, a wader suddenly appeared, rushing over our heads. It was flying rapidly with quick, flicking wingbeats and uttering a piercing call, repeated again and again. So began our first encounter with the spotted redshank. We came across eight nesting pairs, and always there was this intense alarm reaction. But we could only admire this splendid bird, so full of nervous energy and with its beautiful shape, slim, dark, and fast in the air. We were reminded of it again by a bird with a similar form and also the same tense nervous behaviour, the bar-tailed godwit. We came on a pair of them, and the male's thin elegant shape, enhanced by his fine rufous breast, made a very handsome sight as he flew restlessly from one mound to another. We



HEN LAPLAND BUNTING VISITING HER NEST. "The Lapland bunting was one of the commonest birds, but one that it was always refreshing to see"



A WHIMBREL ON HER NEST AMONG LICHENS AND DWARF BIRCH

were on the extreme southerly fringe of their breeding range, and were delighted to find that this pair had chicks.

There were several species of duck, although none abounded; the commonest was golden-eye. We also saw teal, wigeon, tufted duck and both common and velvet scoter, and one day we found a pintails' nest with nine eggs.

The small birds were as varied as the waders. A great moment on our way to Aiddjavrre was when we first saw a red-throated pipit. It was a large handsome male pitched on a mound a few yards away, and for several minutes we enjoyed watching his bold upright stance, showing off very clearly his richly coloured throat. We saw many more of this species and found they were almost as common as the meadow pipit. There was the occasional pair of red-spotted bluethroats, but often it was their varied, at times richly bubbling song, rather than their brilliant colouring, which first attracted our attention.

The Lapland bunting was one of the



COCK WILLOW GROUSE. "We could only wonder at his superb bearing and confidence; he seemed almost indifferent to our presence"

commonest birds, but one that it was always refreshing to see. The male was very striking, his black throat contrasting sharply with his bright chestnut mantle. His behaviour was attractive too, for, while picking at some leaves in apparent unconcern, he would suddenly greet us only a few yards away with a disarming musical "teeu." Then this short fluting note would be repeated behind us, and then again from another direction, until we were surrounded by three or four of these engaging birds. We found one nest with four young. It was a fine affair, richly lined with pure white willow-grouse feathers, making a luxurious bed for the youngsters.

The redpoll, perhaps more than any other bird, seemed in keeping with the surroundings. Its trim shape of neat grey, set off by a dash of bright red on the forehead, was frequently to be seen flitting about in the birch. Most of the birds were mealy redpolls, but we did see two of the Arctic species. They were paler, more cleanly cut birds, with a clear white rump.

Birds of prey were by no means common, but there was a considerable variety of species. Occasional rough-legged buzzards, hen harriers and ospreys were seen hunting, and a pair of merlins were evidently nesting a couple of miles from the hut. We glimpsed a peregrine on one occasion, but even more exciting was the magnificent gyrfalcon which sped across the sky one evening. It was mobbed in turn by a hooded crow and a pair of agitated whimbrel. The gyrfalcon seemed unperturbed and carried steadily on, indifferent to such demonstrations.

One of the most delightful birds we saw was the long-tailed skua. It was a new species to us, and we never tired of watching their singularly graceful flight. It was an effortless gliding movement interspersed with an occasional short hover, when they appeared suspended in the air. And on the ground the jet black cap, the grey wings and clean white body completed by the long trailing streamers gave the bird a refined and distinguished appearance. When they were catching insects on the ground, one was often struck by their curious short-stepping gait, as if they were about to overbalance at any moment. It was such a contrast to their easy passage through the air. They were nesting in small isolated colonies of two or three pairs. We discovered two nests, each consisting only of a scrape in the ground and containing one egg apiece. They were a dull olive colour splashed with dark brown blotches. Although we approached near to the nests, the birds were never greatly disturbed.

We knew that in season willow grouse were shot in this area, and bags of up to nine hundred were known. But at this time the grouse were having an undisturbed period and we found several nests being brooded by the hens. The colour of the eggs varied widely; all were

closely speckled, but the ground colour varied from a dull white to rich rust, the latter toning perfectly with the mosses and lichens. Near to our hut we often came on a cock willow grouse walking about on a low ridge. We could only wonder at his superb bearing and confidence; he seemed almost indifferent to our presence. What a splendid sight he made walking about his domain. His closely patterned back was of a rich mahogany colour lightly flecked with gold, and below were his snow white feathers continuing down to cover his legs completely, like a pair of fine gaiters. He was a gentleman indeed, and one whose finery and stature seemed to belong to another era.

It would be impossible to mention all of the sixty species of birds which we found at Aiddejavrre. But we should not forget the swallow, far north of its usual range, and the sinister pair of great grey shrikes. At times we watched from the roof of our hut, for this enabled us to cover a wide expanse of country. From this position we viewed a skein of four bean geese flying low along the horizon, and on another day a single whooper swan swept by.

From here too, we could watch the sun in the evening dipping a little to the horizon, turning slightly more orange as midnight approached and then once more climbing gently into the sky, seeming to bring fresh warmth and colour to the landscape.



LONG-TAILED SKUA SETTLING ON ITS NEST. "The jet black cap, the grey wings and clean white body completed by the long trailing streamers gave the bird a refined and distinguished appearance"



FORDING A RIVER AT AIDDEJAVRRE. A bee-keeper's hat and gauntlets were worn as a protection against mosquitoes

TALKING ABOUT SALE-ROOMS

A MULTITUDE OF LUXURIOUS THINGS

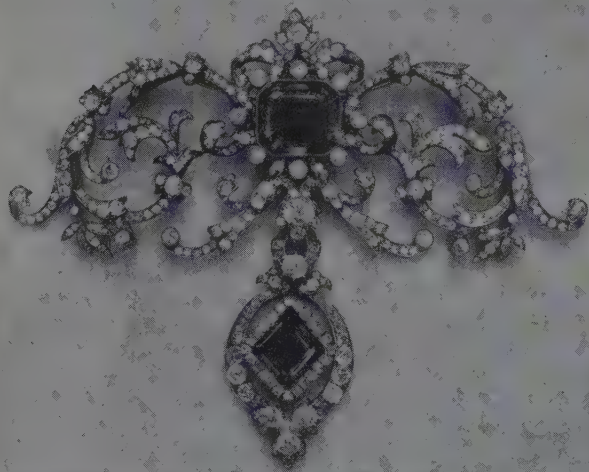
By FRANK DAVIS

AMID a multitude of those small odds and ends at Christie's early this month—mostly jewelled or enamelled or gold or all three together—which are generally classified as objects of art and vertu (a description which is untranslatable and untrustworthy yet none the less hallowed by custom) were the two boxes of Fig. 1. Perhaps the second, though charming, is of no great rarity, but the first, an early-18th-century Italian tortoiseshell and gold box, is of a type rarely seen in this country, though there are several similar boxes in the collection of Sir Harold Wernher at Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire. The lining and the mounts of the cover are of gold. Base, sides and cover are inset with gold panels chased with various shells in borders of gold scrollwork and gold piqué. The other box, Swiss, of gold and enamel with a monogram applied to the cover in rose diamonds, is a more familiar pattern. Base and sides are of blue enamel within borders of chased gold and blue and black enamel foliage panels. The Italian box realised 300 guineas, the Swiss 130 guineas.

It was altogether one of those collections of assorted pieces of luxurious nonsense, ranging from two Indian silver and silver-gilt stick



1.—ITALIAN AND SWISS BOXES. Early-18th-century Italian box in tortoiseshell and gilt, 3½ ins. in diameter, 300 gns., and (right) Swiss gold, enamel and rose-diamond box, 3½ ins. in diameter, 130 gns.



2.—CORSAGE ORNAMENT OF EMERALDS AND DIAMONDS.

"A pattern of flowing curves which would be a pleasure to see even if all the stones had been stolen from their setting." £4,600

handles, each modelled as a head of a roaring dragon with coral tongues and ruby eyes, to an enamelled gold badge, commemorating the Glorious First of June, presented by George III to Lord Howe, which just demand to be handled as well as looked at. Lord Howe's badge sold for 220 guineas, and a wonderfully pretty Paris box of 1755, gold and enamel, less than three inches wide, with each panel chased in the centre in vari-coloured gold with a spray of flowers and insects on a rayed ground, the borders enamelled with continuous sprays of blue flowers and green leaves, for 370 guineas.

Jewel sales reduce me to unusual boredom—or would do so if I did not derive so much amusement from watching the devout congregation, mostly divided between blasé experts and eager young women unable to conceal their interest. The point is that what really matters is the quality of the stones themselves and only to a very small degree the art which has gone to their design. Occasionally something which seems to me to have been designed by someone particularly gifted turns up. Here (Fig. 2) is one such piece from the first sale of the season—an emerald and diamond corsage ornament in a pattern of flowing curves which would be a pleasure to see even if all the stones had been stolen from their setting. An exceptionally pretty thing—and a pretty price—£4,600. Christie's tell me that during the first ten years

after the last war they have held three times as many jewel sales as during the ten years from 1918. I like statistics as long as I am not asked to make cast iron deductions from them. This could mean (1) that more people are hard up now than was the case in those distant days or (2) that to-day more people prefer to sell at auctions rather than privately. Whether either or both of these deductions is correct, it also follows that, as the market for jewels remains as lively as ever it was, not only are more people eager to sell than used to be the case, but also more people—other people—are no less eager and able to buy.

The extreme elaboration of a great deal of German metalwork throughout the 17th century, and indeed before and since, has been liable to prejudice the average Englishman against it, in spite of the sometimes diabolically high standard of the craftsmanship lavished upon it. Occasionally the horologist and the silversmith put their heads together with the happiest results as in this silver and brass table clock by Hannes Buschmann of about 1675 (Fig. 3), formed as a standing figure of Atlas supporting a celestial globe. The thing is only nine inches in height and within that small compass is designed to convey a surprising amount of information. The domed circular base resting on three feet modelled with female busts contains the hour strike and on it can be seen a revolving calendar dial giving days and months with zodiac signs and figures. The globe contains a thirty-hour brass movement and outside a twenty-four hour ring and a lunar calendar giving phases of the moon, pierced and engraved with constellations. A very distinguished marriage of art and science, I thought, though I was surprised to learn that it changed hands for as much as 720 guineas. Perhaps its rather vague association with the great name of Goethe was responsible for an odd guinea or two; it once belonged to Frau von Stein, his close friend and admirer.

The part played by association in fixing prices was seen a little later on in the same

sale, when four items, sent by the Marquess of Sligo, personal relics of Admiral Howe, realised sums far beyond the normal. A set of four English glass ship decanters and stoppers, each with moulded ribs round the necks on spreading bases, inscribed "H.M.S. Queen Charlotte First June 1794" went up to 110 guineas, a mahogany writing-desk which belonged to the admiral and was aboard the flagship on the day of the battle made 320 guineas, and a plain mahogany wall clock by Elliott, London, fetched 85 guineas.

Several French 18th-century commodes of a familiar pattern, but of no exceptional quality, changed hands for two or three hundred and something guineas, and then came this superlative piece of Fig. 4, stamped by the fashionable *maître-ébéniste* L. Boudin, and as



3.—BRASS AND SILVER TABLE CLOCK. By Hannes Buschmann, about 1675. 9 ins high. 720 gns.

good an example of Paris craftsmanship as has been seen in the rooms for several months. Boudin, who was born in 1735, acquired a great reputation before he was thirty for the comparative reticence with which he treated a style which lent itself readily enough to incrustations seemingly devised by demented confectioners, and clung to the traditional curves of the mid century for some years after the majority of his contemporaries had begun to design in rectangles. Both front and sides are inlaid in various woods with scrolling, flowering stems on a kingwood ground within rosewood borders. The ormolu escutcheons, handles, apron mount, knee plaques and toes are cast and chased with flower sprays, scrolls and foliage and the top is a dark red marble slab. It changed hands at 2,300 guineas, and no one was in the least surprised.

Ten English arm-chairs in the style of Louis XVI on turned, fluted and tapering legs, borders to the oval backs and seat frames carved with fluting, seats, backs and arms stuffed and covered in floral brown damask, the exposed wood (presumably beech) painted cream and gilt, sold for 800 guineas, while 400 guineas was paid a few moments later for a pair of Chippendale mahogany arm-chairs in the French manner of about 1770, with stuffed seats and arms, and cabriole legs terminating in scroll feet.

We are, I presume, all agreed that porcelain is an essentially light-hearted material not very well adapted to serious themes, but, in proper hands, capable of the most absurd yet endearing fantasies. I was asked recently to submit one or two candidates which might be considered as likely runners for the Carefree Gaiety Nursery Stakes. I show two possibles in Figs. 5 and 6, which amused me at Sotheby's some months ago.

My preference is for the barrel-shaped wine-cistern and stand of Fig. 5 as a more



4.—COMMODE BY L. BOUDIN. Marquetry in various woods, mounted in ormolu. Width 53 ins. 2,300 gns.

original conception; they are both of Meissen porcelain. The cistern tap is a fox mask in ormolu, and the enchanting little infant Bacchus holding a goblet at the top—porcelain of course—is the stopper. The barrel is painted with Watteauesque figures within shaped panels on a puce ground (only just visible in the illustration) and the two ends also in a similar manner. An engaging putto is sitting on each scroll foot. The three sides of the tripod stand are painted with panels of figures in landscapes, and the whole piece is enriched with gilding.

The Sultan on his elephant is a far more

conventional figure with his coal black mahout. It is a model by J. J. Kaendler, who has managed to give the elephant a singularly knowing look.

The colours are nicely contrived to conform to the highest class nursery standard. The moustachioed and turbaned potentate, wearing a puce coat over his yellow tunic, reclines in a lordly manner on a turquoise cushion, while the elaborately tasselled saddle-cloth is what I think the lipstick manufacturers to-day might classify as shocking pink. Someone bought the cistern for £180, someone else the Sultan for £390.



5.—BARREL-SHAPED CISTERN AND STAND OF MEISSEN PORCELAIN. Height 16½ ins. £180. (Right) 6.—MEISSEN FIGURE OF A SULTAN ON AN ELEPHANT. By J. J. Kaendler. Length 11½ ins. £390

THE FOURSOME PLAYER

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

"THE early weeks of October are occupied by a festival, almost an orgy of foursomes." I have just chanced upon these words which I wrote some 23 or 24 years ago and they are fully as true now as they were then. This particular October their glory may have been slightly dimmed by the World's Championship at the Tower of Babel, that is to say at St. Andrews, but this is beyond doubt the great foursome season. Why, we have just had our mixed foursomes at Rye in which our most distinguished lady won six golf balls in kind, and, I think, one pound seventeen and six in cash, to say nothing of the scratch medal and something else which she was not allowed to keep. There has been first the great ladies' battle of *Fairway and Hazard*; then Worplesdon; then on the same course the London Amateur Foursomes and simultaneously the mixed foursomes at Woodhall, which is becoming the Worplesdon of the Midlands and North. At the present moment I ought to be watching and writing about the Worplesdon Foursomes, but alas, I can only see them in my mind's eye while sitting in front of a fire with a cup of gruel, like poor Mr. Woodhouse in *Emma*.

Getting the Best from a Partner

So I can write only about foursomes in general and the qualities of a foursome player. These incidentally are growing ever more important, since all the international matches from the Walker Cup downwards now include foursomes, and a player may gain a place in his country's side or lose one according to his abilities as a player in foursomes. I heard the other day a stern but admirable critic pointing to the difference in print of the record in singles and foursomes of one indisputably fine golfer. The record was clear for all to see and I asked what were his defects. Did he, I asked (knowing that here I could not throw the merest pebble in a glass house) get cross with his partner? The answer was, no, not positively cross but he showed a certain lack of human sympathy and inclined to ask too much of him.

Well, there, as I am too well aware, is a great and common weakness. No doubt there are some people who definitely play better in a

foursome than in a single and there are certainly some who play worse, because they dislike the responsibility to a partner and would rather be responsible only to themselves. But his technical superiority or inferiority is comparatively unimportant: it is the qualities of temperament that matter most. There are some who can get the best out of a partner, even as a great jockey can out of a horse. They may not say very much. Certainly they do not utter that parrot cry of "Hard luck, partner" when there is no question of anything but a bad shot. They do not apologise over much. They have the gift of spreading a sympathetic atmosphere, a healing balm—that is to say as regards a partner. As to the enemy, they have just an invaluable touch of hatred, kept under the strictest control, but to an ally wonderfully cheering.

As to more technical merits, steadiness, accuracy and good putting are immensely valuable, and I sometimes wonder how it is that the good putter seems to increase his value, though he only has half the putting to do. I always thought that one of the best foursome players I ever knew was one who most heartily disliked foursomes. He was so keen on the game that he felt robbed of half his fun and would declaim against "these infernal Scotsmen who want to play half a round." This was the late R. H. de Montmorency. He was wonderfully straight and made the minimum of bad shots; he was a good putter and a very good tempered man. Indeed, his one defect as a foursome player was that his partner feared that that he was not enjoying himself. I played a good many foursomes with him and I cannot remember losing one of them. Doubtless I did lose some and doubtless also it must have been my fault, but it is the victories that remain.

The Best Player

If I am asked who was the best foursome player I ever played with, I say instantly Miss Joyce Wethered. She had the forgivingness of an angel and yet, unless I mistake her, a strong desire for victory. Her sense of humour never deserted her, though she could fight in deadly earnest. She inspired the most timorous partner with confidence not only by

her qualities of courage and temperament but by the nature of her game. If ever she did make a slightly inaccurate shot the ball always seemed to stop short of trouble or dodge round it; I remember only once to have seen her play almost badly in a foursome, and that was in the first Curtis Cup match at Wentworth, when she and Miss Wanda Morgan lost at the last hole to the first American pair and the loss turned the fortunes of the day. She murdered Miss Glenna Collett nobly in the singles after lunch, but nought could atone. Only once in endless Worplesdon matches and heaven knows what besides!

I don't know whether it is an exaggerated chivalry that makes me think more about the victorious ladies at Worplesdon than their male partners. However that may be, I think that one of the greatest victories was that in 1925 of Miss Cecil Leitch and Mr. Esmond.

There was no question which was the stroke of that pair and which the bow. Mr. Esmond did his relatively modest duty admirably, but it was Miss Leitch, as I remember the match, who was the dominating partner and the architect of victory.

Ladies Banging the Ball

What a change has come over ladies' golf since those early Worplesdon days! Nearly all the men then took the tee shots at the even holes because so few of the ladies could reach the fourth or the sixteenth greens from the tee. One or two, such as Miss Wethered and Miss Leitch and Mrs. Macbeth, could of course; but for many it was beyond their powers. To-day not only the ladies of eminence but the rank and file bang the ball up with spoons or even with irons as if it was the easiest thing in the world.

I wish I could have been there this time. It is, I believe, only the second time I have missed the foursomes since their foundation in 1921. That is a good long innings and I suppose I must not complain. I should have liked to see with malicious and ungallant eye just one more ball splash into the pond at the tenth, but the ladies don't splash in as they used to do. It was a pleasant sound.

PROTECTING A RIGHT OF WAY

By W. J. WESTON

ARE people in the North less tenacious of their rights, less vigilant to resist an encroachment upon them, than people in the South? This comes from Yorkshire: "Near to us is a right of way for a coach road, which used to run from Hull to York. Until a couple of years ago it was possible to ride with comfort and safety along it. Then the local farmer fenced in the greater width of it, leaving only a narrow path, which is dangerous for riding. At the beginning of this year he moved the gateposts farther away when taking in another part. Can anything be done about it?"

And this comes from Somerset: "About ploughing up a path which is hardly used, we had an example of this on the South Downs about 1929. A person, S., bought a few hundred acres of downland from my family and proceeded to turn the small farm-house into a residence for himself. A bridle path passed beside the buildings. He placed a fence across it, and had this path ploughed and re-ploughed. Though the bridle path had become neglected, the Society for the Preservation of Rural England and other such Societies immediately went for him, stirring up the local district council and the county council. Finally, a day—a Saturday morning—was chosen, and every authority was represented. I attended as representing the former owners, and I took our two older employees, the cowman with 50 years' service, and the head gamekeeper, with 46. They at once got on the line of the bridle path and traced it to its end; for, as you may know, once the Downs' surface has been

disturbed, no amount of ploughing will hide it. Result: S. was made to take down the fence, and the bridle path still exists."

A goodly procession and a merry one it was; its perambulation, its beating of the bounds, was effective too. A Yorkshire perambulation would be no less effective. For the right of way is still there, a way adequate for horses and coach. It would be futile for the farmer to urge that encroachment upon the way had lasted so long as to give rise to a right. Though his father and his father's father had impeded public passage for private purposes, the lapse of time has not given a right to

impede. It is true that we must add to the adage, "Once a highway, always a highway," a limiting clause. It is, "Unless the way has been extinguished or diverted in the manner prescribed by Parliament." And that manner is apt to guard the public right.

Roads may, indeed, come to serve no useful purpose, or they may interfere with a very desirable use of the land over which they pass. Parliament has, therefore, authorised the stoppage or diversion of roads, but always under stringent conditions showing respect for public rights over the roads. Thus, under the Local Government Act, 1894, Section 13, the consent of the parish council and of the district council is requisite for the stopping, in whole or in part, or for the diversion of a public right of way within a rural parish. It is after that consent that the magistrates in Quarter Sessions may give their sanction, in accordance with the elaborate machinery of the Highway Act, 1864; and any person interested may object. Within the rural parish it is the parish council that has been made the watch-dog over public rights of way, a watch-dog apparently that sometimes wants prodding before it barks. When danger threatens the parish council gives warning to the district council. Then, under Section 26 of the Local Government Act, 1894, the district council may take such steps as they deem expedient to fulfil their duty of protecting "all public rights of way and of preventing, as far as possible, the stopping or obstruction of any such rights, and the encroachment on roadside waste."

THE WILLOW-WREN

HOW does it feel to be
The tiny willow-wren,
So exquisitely
Fairylike and slim?
How does it feel, I wonder,
To look down from a tree
On heads of Titan men
Whose voices sound like thunder?

How does it feel to skim,
On flickering leaflike wings,
Feather-weight among
Brightly flowering things?
To be so fleet and nimble,
So delicately trim,
And sing a small cascade of song
That scarcely fills a thimble?

KATHLEEN MERRICK.

CORRESPONDENCE

NO LIGHTS ON THE HIGHWAY

SIR,—With reference to Clifford Morsley's article *Harvest Lords and Harvest Horkeys* (October 2), it may be of interest to readers to know that a farm-cart carrying harvest is about the only vehicle lawfully permitted to be on the highway without lights during the hours of darkness, if it is carrying harvest from the field to the farm. Old by-laws exist in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire to permit this and, no doubt, in other agricultural counties.

Conversely, a farm-cart carrying harvest was not permitted on the highway at all during the hours of darkness in the last war. This was prohibited by the Defence Regulations, as a protection against fire.—T. WOODWARD, 14, *Watson's Walk, St. Albans, Herts.*

COOLING THE DOG

SIR,—By all accounts yours was a wet summer, while we in Manitoba had it drier than we might have liked.



LABRADOR KEEPING COOL IN A WATER TANK DURING THE HOT SUMMER IN MANITOBA

See letter: *Cooling the Dog*

It often became very hot, and our Labrador solved his personal problem by going off to the water tank and cooling down, immersing himself until only his head was out of the water. This was not a quick cooler but a prolonged immersion. I enclose a photograph of him in the tank.—J. H. WILLIS, *Binscarth, Manitoba.*

PASSAGE UNDER A GUN-ROOM

SIR,—The letter about underground passages (September 11) interests me very much; it is a fascinating subject. About the year 1885, when I was a child of six, a passage was found under

the gun-room floor of my home, Sutton Place, Sutton-at-Hone, an old Kentish house of Tudor times. It is mentioned in Hasted's *Kent*.

My father had a part of the floor taken up; I think the reason was to discover what was underneath a stone slab. The entrance to a passage was found, and I remember well peering into its dark depths lit from above by lanterns brought from the stable. The passage was well contrived and lined with brick. It was not possible to penetrate far along it, as the air became foul and I think some brick had fallen in. It was supposed that the passage led to the village church about a mile and a half away through our domain and a field beyond. I wonder whether the question of sanctuary was in any way involved?

I do not know if the lovely old house still stands in its delightful surroundings, but I shall never forget the thrill of the subterranean passage under the gun-room.—DOROTHY HAMILTON DEAN (Mrs.), *Ringwood, Hampshire.*

OLD STONES IN THE '80s

SIR,—I thought the enclosed old photograph of Kits Coty House, a prehistoric monument near Maidstone, might interest some of your readers in Kent and elsewhere. It goes back to the 1880s, or thereabouts, and to more leisurely times, for the trap is parked and the horse out of sight.—WAY-FARER, *Cornwall.*

THE TEMPLE OF TASSO

SIR,—It may interest readers with literary inclinations to know that within a house in Sorrento (now part of a hotel), where Torquato Tasso, the famous Italian poet, was born in 1544, a Temple of Tasso has been

founded to house his works and relics. These include rare editions of his books collected from all over the world, as well as those of the many famous English writers and poets who visited the house. Adjoining the Temple is a full-size replica of Tasso's prison cell.

I spent some time at the house and in the Temple of Tasso this summer and was allowed to examine its treasures. English writers and poets who visited the house included Milton, Byron, Shelley, Keats and Longfellow, as well as Scott, James Fenimore Cooper, who wrote *The Water Witch* there, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Goethe, Musset and Ibsen, who wrote



KITS COTY HOUSE, NEAR MAIDSTONE, ABOUT 1880

See letter: *Old Stones in the '80s*

Ghosts during his six months' stay in the house.

Those who know the price Tasso paid for his fame will be glad to know that among the relics in the Tasso Temple are leaves from the laurel wreath, which came to him too late, for he died on the eve of the day before he was to have been crowned by the Pope. Nevertheless the wreath was placed upon his brow a few days after his death in 1595 and he was carried in an open coffin in a triumphal procession through the streets of Rome, a scene so realistically described by Riccardo Tramontano in his poem:

*And in the light of Roman torches
I saw from heaven my soulless
semblance
Carried with pomp in nocturnal
cortège,
Through the streets of the Eternal
City.*

The laurel leaves came into the possession of the owner of the house and Temple, Riccardo Tramontano, in a strange manner. The monks of the St. Onofrio Monastery in Rome, where Tasso was buried, exhumed his lead coffin 262 years after his death and gave the fallen leaves to an artist in Rome from whose descendants Riccardo Tramontano bought them. Although they are brown they are still perfect in shape and the veins of the leaves can clearly be seen.

Love was both the essence and the downfall of Tasso's life. As Byron makes the poet exclaim in his lament of Tasso—"It is no marvel; from my very birth my soul was drunk with love which did pervade and mingle with whatever I saw on earth." His hopeless love for Princess Eleanora D'Este, sister of the powerful Duke of Ferrara, brought upon him

suffering and imprisonment such as few would have survived and which he endured for thirty years. It made of him, as Shelley wrote, "the world's rejected guest," and indeed resulted in his death.—KATHARINE ASHWORTH, *Lockner Holt, Chilworth, Surrey.*

GARDENER'S ISLAND PARADISE

SIR,—Since the appearance of my photograph of Garinish Island, Co. Cork, on the cover of *COUNTRY LIFE* (September 18), I have had several enquiries about the garden. Mr. M. Mackenzie, the curator of the garden, has kindly sent me the following short account of the foundation of the garden, which I thought might interest your readers.

"The late Mr. Annan Bryce and his family were annual visitors to Glengariff from 1896 until 1910. Enchanted by the scenery and knowing the possibilities of the mild climate, he decided to try to make a permanent home and garden there. The only land available was Garinish, a bare and rocky island surmounted by a Martello Tower and fort erected by the British during the Napoleonic wars. Mr. Bryce acquired this island in 1910 and commissioned Mr. Harold Peto, an architect specialising in Italian layout, to draw a design for his house and garden. Work on the garden plans was commenced in late 1910 and continued until the outbreak of the 1914 war, which stopped all constructional work. Mr. Bryce's finances were so badly hit by the war that he was unable to go ahead with the construction of the large dwelling-house planned.

"The island's soil condition was



SORRENTO, BIRTHPLACE OF TORQUATO TASSO, THE 16th-CENTURY ITALIAN POET. He was born in the right-hand building of the middle cliff block. (Right) TEMPLE OF TASSO IN THE HOUSE. The house was visited by many English poets, including Milton and Byron

See letter: *The Temple of Tasso*



very poor and acid. Any part that had depth was pure bog and other parts had a shallow cover of peat soil over blue boulder clay. The greater part of the surface was bare rock. All the earliest planting was of trees (conifer) to provide shelter, for the island was quite bare and windswept. Thereafter, as the shelter grew up, a wide range of plants and choice shrubs and trees were planted—the majority being natives of such countries as Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Chile and Peru and some from Africa. Plants from dry climates did not like the very damp winter conditions.

"Mr. Annan Bryce started the garden when he was 66 years of age and died in 1924 at the age of 80. His widow maintained the garden as well as she could until 1932, when their son, Roland Bryce, took it over and started improving it and adding to the plant collection, which he continued to do until his death in 1953. He left the island to the Irish nation and it is now maintained by the Board of Public Works."

I should like to add that the garden is open to the public, and anyone visiting Glengarriff should not miss the opportunity of visiting the island. Besides the Italian garden there is a large walled kitchen garden with flower borders, rhododendron plantations, a magnificent collection of magnolias and very fine shrubs. When I visited the garden last June the great tricuspidarias (crinodendron) were covered with rich crimson flowers. There are wide grass walks up to the Martello Tower, from which one has a magnificent view of Glengarriff harbour and Bantry Bay. It is a gardener's island paradise, and most beautifully cared for by Mr. Mackenzie and a comparatively small staff.—VALERIE FINNIS, *Waterberry Horticultural School, near Wheatley, Oxfordshire.*

TAR FOR EXPANDING THE LUNGS

SIR,—With reference to a previous letter on the subject (July 3), I had hoped that *The New Family Receipt Book*, published by John Murray, of Albemarle Street in 1815, might contain some reference to the use of gunpowder for internal disorders.

In the absence of any such, those of your readers who may be engaged in electioneering before very long may be interested in the following receipt contained in the *New Receipt Book* for "the Use of Tar Water in expanding the lungs of Public Speakers, etc.":—"It has been found by the experience of many, that drinking tar water very much deturges and opens the lungs, and thereby gives a very sensibly greater ease in speaking. A quart of tar is to be stirred six minutes in a gallon of water; but if there be somewhat less tar it may do as well, especially at first, to try how it sits on the stomach. Take about one-fourth



GLOVES OF THE FIRST LORD HOLLAND, WORN BY HIM AT HIS EXECUTION IN 1649

See letter: Worn at an Execution

of a pint, at four several times, at a due distance from meals. Begin taking it in the spring for about 14 days, and continue it for a greater length of time, as occasion may require." — R. O. HANCOCK, 73, Egerton Gardens, S.W.3.

THE USE OF PUTLOGS

SIR,—Your correspondent Devonian (September 25) raises the matter of putlogs in scaffolding. He may be interested to know that these are still in use. They are the horizontal members which secure the scaffolding to the actual building. The practice is that, as the scaffolding is taken down, so the bricklayer fills the holes. In existing buildings a brick must be removed to accommodate the scaffolding in erection, and the positions of these bricks can often be plainly seen.

I imagine that one of the reasons why the actual cavities were left in ancient buildings is that, whereas in modern buildings one uses a brick of known size which can easily be taken out or replaced, to endeavour to find pieces of stone which fitted the cavities exactly would doubtless be a difficult job.—HOWARD F. LEA, 9, *The Homesteads*, St. James Lane, London, N.10.

IZAAK WALTON'S CUTTLEFISH

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Frank Lane's comment on my letter of October 16, I think there is no doubt that it was the actions of *Sepia* which had been recorded, not of *Lophius*, as Mr. Lane suggests. Izaak Walton picked up the reference from Montaigne's *Essays*, Book II, Chapter XII

(p. 59 in the 1820 edition edited by Amaury Duval). There the information is attributed to Aristotle and Plutarch is given as the source.

The story of the cuttlefish is in Plutarch's *Moralia*, *The Cleverness of Animals*, section 27. On p. 435 of the Loeb edition, published in 1957, we read . . . "The so-called fisherman is known to many . . . Aristotle says that the cuttlefish also makes use of this stratagem . . ." There follows a description of his method. A footnote gives the fisherman as "The fishing-frog, *Lophius piscatorius*," and the appendix gives cuttlefish as *Sepia officinalis*.

So it seems that *Sepia* was certainly seen at work at least as far back as Aristotle. Plutarch preserved a clear distinction between *Lophius* and *Sepia* but Walton may, as Mr. Lane says, have got the two confused.—A. E. HICKINBOTHAM, *The Athenæum*, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

MOUNTING BLOCKS IN KENT

SIR,—With reference to the article, *Yorkshire Mounting Blocks* (August 21), I feel that the dwindling number of mounting blocks throughout the country should be a subject of attention by all local history groups and be photographically recorded before still more examples are swept into the limbo of the forgotten past. Once, when the equestrian way of life prevailed, every country town and village, and most churches, large houses and farms must have been equipped with these conveniences. Now examples are becoming few and far between.

Two Kentish examples, illustrated in the accompanying photographs, remain not very far from my home. The one on the Pilgrims' Way adjoins the fine 16th-century brick gateway of East Court, Detling, near Maidstone; the other was obviously provided for the convenience of those attending service at the parish church of Lenham, being built against the churchyard walling.—ROBERT H. GOODSALL, *Stede Hill, Harrietsham, Kent.*

WORN AT AN EXECUTION

SIR,—I enclose a photograph showing a pair of gloves, with beautifully embroidered gauntlets, that belonged to the first Lord Holland. The design is worked in silver thread, with fillings of crimson silk.

These gloves, and a Vandyck lace collar, were worn by Lord Holland at his execution in 1649. During his last moments he handed them over as keepsakes to a relation, John Dodsworth, of Thornton Watlass Hall, near Ripon in Yorkshire, where they are still treasured. I was recently allowed to examine and photograph the gloves by Lady Smith-Dodsworth.—G. B. WOOD, *Rauston, Leeds.*

LOCUSTS AND CAROBS

From the Hon. Maynard Greville

SIR,—The reference to locusts and to carob trees in *A Countryman's Notes* (October 2) and their possible connection with Cobbett's locust tree, raises an intriguing problem.

These appear to be the facts. *Ceratonia siliqua*, known under the name of the carob tree, is native to the countries skirting the Mediterranean, especially towards Asia Minor, and is supposed to be the only tree originally found on Malta. Among other names the pods of this tree are called *algarroba*, which is apparently the same as St. John's bread, and is fit for human and animal consumption. These pods contain a pulp which made up the "honey" eaten by St. John the Baptist.

Cobbett's locust tree is *Robinia pseudacacia*, known also as the false acacia, from a quite different part of the world, North America. Cobbett did not introduce it, but merely boosted it as a timber tree, as it was introduced to France about 1601, and to England shortly afterwards. Vespasian Robin, son of Jean Robin, herbalist to Henry IV of France, planted the first tree in the Jardin des Plantes. Now the tree is cultivated all over Europe and the British Isles.

There is yet another locust tree, the honey locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, which is also a native of North America, and was introduced to Europe about 1700. It is rarer in this country than the false acacia, but it had a relative, *G. caspica*, a native of North Persia and the Caspian Sea.

All these trees have only two



KENTISH MOUNTING BLOCKS AT DETLING (left) AND AT LENHAM

See letter: Mounting Blocks in Kent

things in common: they are members of the great family *Leguminosæ* and they have seed pods. I leave it to those more learned in the study of popular names than I am to work it out.—MAYNARD GREVILLE, *The Bungalow, Easton Lodge, Dunmow, Essex.*

LOCUST WOOD FOR BED-POSTS

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Ian Niall's question about Cobbett's locust tree, Cobbett was fond of saying that the wood would make good stout bed-posts, among other things. "It is the pins of ships which first give way, and likewise of houses. Many a house would last a century, and many a ship half a century longer if their pins were made of locust instead of oak." He describes the wood as "bright and beautifully yellow, with a polish as fine as box."—EVELYN HARDY, *Upper Wardley House, Liphook, Hampshire.*

After this period, however, conditions seemed to settle down to a steady increase in the hare population; so much so that I was compelled, in the summer of '56, to instruct my keeper to snare hares round two small areas of mangels. As a result he caught 42 hares and leverets in a fortnight. The same thing was necessary last year, and for the first time this century I found it desirable to organise a hare drive in early March on this 1,000 acres, when eight guns accounted for 81 hares in the day. Judging by what were seen before the corn became too high, and since, the stock has again increased.

Over the past 25 seasons — not counting last season — the average was between 30 and 60; whereas last season it amounted to 203. — J. M. CRASTER, *Craster Tower, Craster, Northumberland.*

CLOCK WHICH NEVER GOES

SIR,—One of the strangest hatchments in Britain adorns the west wall of the nave in Sprotborough Church, near Doncaster in the West Riding.

In the form of a clock face with a single hand, it has misled many visitors to believe that it is a timepiece. But the hand is firmly fixed and there is no mechanism attached. This curious object bears the date 1710 and the name Gertrude Copley. It is thought to have been placed in the church as an alternative to the more usual style of hatchment, and to be in memory of Sir Godfrey Copley, F.R.S., who died in 1709. A noted scientist, he founded the Copley Medal which is still awarded annually by the Royal Society. His coat-of-arms is displayed

elsewhere in Sprotborough Church, and he was buried there, though the site of his grave is now unknown.—ARTHUR GAUNT, *Osborne House, Pig-gott Street, Halifax Road, Brighouse, Yorkshire.*

WHY LIJAHS?

SIR,—Your correspondent, Ann James, asks (September 25) for an explanation of the word lijahs used by her old gardener in reference to the strings tied round his trouser-legs.

I offer a possible answer. The spelling given by your correspondent is presumably phonetic. "Liger."

"ligger," "lyger" or "lygger" is an old word which means something used for binding. The word is common among thatchers, in many parts of the country, as the name of a binder for thatch.

In old building usage the same word was given to the horizontal timbers which bound scaffold poles together. The root of the word is the Latin *ligare* (as in "ligature") and the derivation probably through Norman-French.—JAMES BURFORD, *Old Manor, Codford St. Peter, Warmminster, Wiltshire.*

[The word "ligger" is given a number of meanings by the *Oxford English Dictionary*, including coverlet, the nether millstone and a ledger in angling. The derivation does not seem to be from *ligare*, but from the Tonic root *lig*—, meaning to lie. We thank other correspondents also for their answers.—ED.]

WHAT WAS ITS PURPOSE?

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of a small object recently dug up in a garden near Maidstone. It is of old lead, 3½ ins. in length, and weighs exactly 3½ oz., the small hole in the end being ½ in. in diameter. It may have been used for a plummet, a carpenter's "mouse," a fisherman's sinker or a loom weight, but I cannot understand why the rectangular cavity, which is a quarter of an inch deep, was included in the casting. Can any of your readers help to identify it?—JOHN W. BRIDGE, *The Nook, Lucerne Street, Maidstone, Kent.*

A VILLAGE LOCK-UP

SIR,—Nothing seems to be known about the early history of the small building shown in the accompanying photograph; it stands close to the charming village square of Lenham, Kent. At one time a workhouse occupied the adjoining site, which in the middle of the last century was replaced by the existing Douglas Almshouses.

In your issue of September 4, you published a letter and photograph from Dr. R. D. Reid concerning Kilmerston's former gaol. The Lenham building, which would appear to be somewhat similar, with its massive walls of Kent ragstone, was also at one time used as a lock-up. Later it became a mortuary, and during the last war it was pressed into service as a Civil Defence post. But what was its original purpose? No one locally seems able to say. The rude and massive stone cross which surmounts the pediment above the original (but now bricked-up) entrance suggests probably an ecclesiastical origin.—MAN OF KENT.



A LEAD OBJECT, WEIGHING 3½ oz., DUG UP IN A GARDEN AT MAIDSTONE, KENT

See letter: What was its Purpose?

CROSS OF VARIOUS NAMES

SIR,—With reference to Mr. French's letter of September 25, I have known the district round Otterton Cross for many years. I have always understood from a local resident that its real name is Bicton Cross or the Brick Cross.

The brickwork was erected in 1743, probably from bricks left over after building the Bicton Rectory. The cross on top probably came from Bicton Church graveyard, where there is an empty plinth.

About 35 years ago there was a plinth round Bicton Cross, upon which one could sit. This has been removed to make room for traffic. It seems that the name was changed to Otterton Cross by local bus companies.

The Brick Cross was at one time enclosed in a field called Butt Park, but people made a short cut, and gradually cut it out of the field. Butt Park is so called because in the days of archery shooting practice used to take place there.

The obelisk seen in your correspondent's photograph, behind the cross, was raised to complete the view from Bicton House "Italian gardens" down a wide vista cut between trees.

I also notice that the hedge has been cut away at the corner, and clear fencing put up, to help traffic at a very blind cross-road.—V. S. LEACH, *Lower Lodge, Knoll Hill, Bristol, 9.*

IN MEMORY OF A HORSE?

SIR,—When I lived in the district I was told that the obelisk was in memory of a farmer's favourite horse which was killed by lightning, but could not secure any confirmation of this theory.—FRANK G. SMALE, 137, Longlands Road, Sidcup, Kent.

ANGEL'S WAXED MOUSTACHE

SIR,—The angel mentioned in my letter of October 16 is in the curious *art nouveau* courtyard of Bradbury, Greatorex and Co., Aldermanbury, in the City of London.—D. M. FORREST, London.



HATCHMENT IN SPROTBOURGH CHURCH, YORKSHIRE, IN THE FORM OF A CLOCK FACE WITH A SINGLE HAND

See letter: Clock Which Never Goes

HALFPENNY BRIDGE AT PLYMOUTH

SIR,—With reference to A. H.'s letter of October 2, Plymouth's Halfpenny Bridge (still often so called by Plymouth people) was not built across the Plym at Laira but spanned Stonehouse Creek which divides Stonehouse from Stoke Damarel and Devonport.

I remember it well in its toll-bridge days; its freedom from toll was achieved about thirty years ago. The point about the soldiers' complaint against monetary discrimination is that both the Naval Dockyards and the earliest military barracks in Devonport lay across this bridge from the main part of Plymouth and from the legendary theatrical, liquid and other joys of Union Street, which was built to connect Plymouth and Devonport. In the days of the Queen's shilling a halfpenny mattered. The Royal Marine Light Infantry, with their barracks in Stonehouse, had no grounds, for complaint.—BRYAN LITTLE, 2, Elton House, Rodney Place, Bristol, 8.

HARES ON THE INCREASE

From Sir John Craster

SIR,—Regarding the article in your issue of September 25, by Garth Christian, *Are There More Hares in Britain?* there most certainly are in this area of north-east Northumberland.

Myxomatosis struck this estate in the autumn of 1954, so that no snaring was done at all that season; and I think I am correct in assuming that, over the country as a whole, a great number of hares were captured in rabbit-catchers' snares. I saw an unusual stock of old hares in the spring of '55, but very few leverets were visible during that summer, and hardly any were seen at harvest-time; so that I came to the conclusion that foxes and ground vermin had concentrated upon these in the absence of rabbits.



BUILDING AT LENHAM, KENT, AT ONE TIME USED AS A GAOL

See letter: A Village Lock-up

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MOTOR SHOW SUPPLEMENT

CHANGES IN THE PRE-NUCLEAR CAR

IT is unlikely that the car of ten or twenty years hence will look startlingly different from the more advanced cars of to-day. This is explained by the fact that the exterior appearance of a road vehicle must be controlled to a certain extent by how many people and how much baggage are to be carried. It will probably not be until the gas turbine comes into general use, or later still the nuclear power unit, that the basic shape will change.

With the gas turbine it is almost certain that designers will concentrate the power unit and the transmission together at the front or back of the car, as with this form of propulsion there is no need for a multi-speed transmission system. If advance information on the subject can be trusted, the nuclear power unit will allow the motive power to be concentrated in an area little larger than many existing cubby holes, and when that happens it will be quite unnecessary for a car using such a method of propulsion to have about one third of its total length wasted by the engine compartment. Long before that day comes, however, manufacturers will have to plan ahead. The more conservative the firm and the longer one model has to remain in production—Rolls-Royce occurs to me as an example—the more necessary it becomes to plan well ahead, yet at the same time to make certain that plans are right for years.

This great problem, probably the most serious one facing the industry, applies to every firm to some extent. To reduce manufacturing costs it is necessary to produce on a large scale,

and this can be done only if the car's design is sufficiently advanced when announced to allow it to remain in production for many years without constant changes to keep it abreast of current developments. A very good example of such a car is the previous type of Citroën (now replaced by the DS 19 and ID 19) which remained in large-scale production for twenty years.

*The articles in this supplement are
by our Motoring Correspondent,
J. EASON GIBSON*

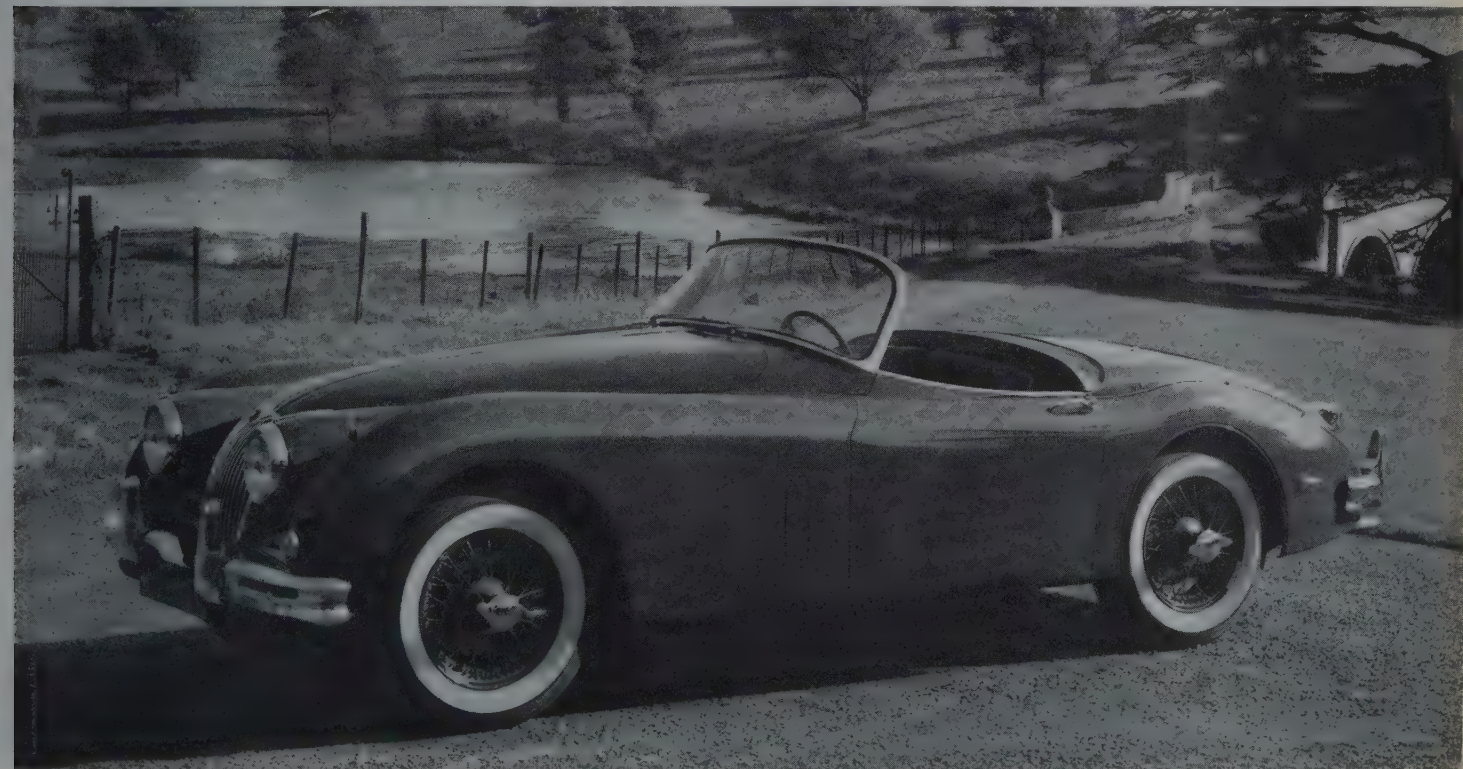
It is doubtful whether the tendency in the U.S.A. to change body styles every year, to stimulate sales, would be successful in Europe, as the volume of sales would hardly be enough to cover the gigantic sums necessarily spent each year on retooling. The European version of this custom is to introduce small changes in the bodywork from time to time, in the hope that motorists will be persuaded to change to a new car, but this tends to be confusing and irritating both to the buying public and to the manufacturers' own sales staff. The necessity of looking well ahead before launching a new car, or even an individual feature of design, is perhaps exemplified by the history of the steering-column-mounted gear lever. This feature was added to cars some years ago in the belief, no doubt sincere, that it would enable three people

to be carried abreast on the bench-type front seat—a practice which is, and always has been, most unusual among European motorists. This detail was probably inspired by an attempt to imitate American practice, and so help the sales of British cars in the U.S.A.

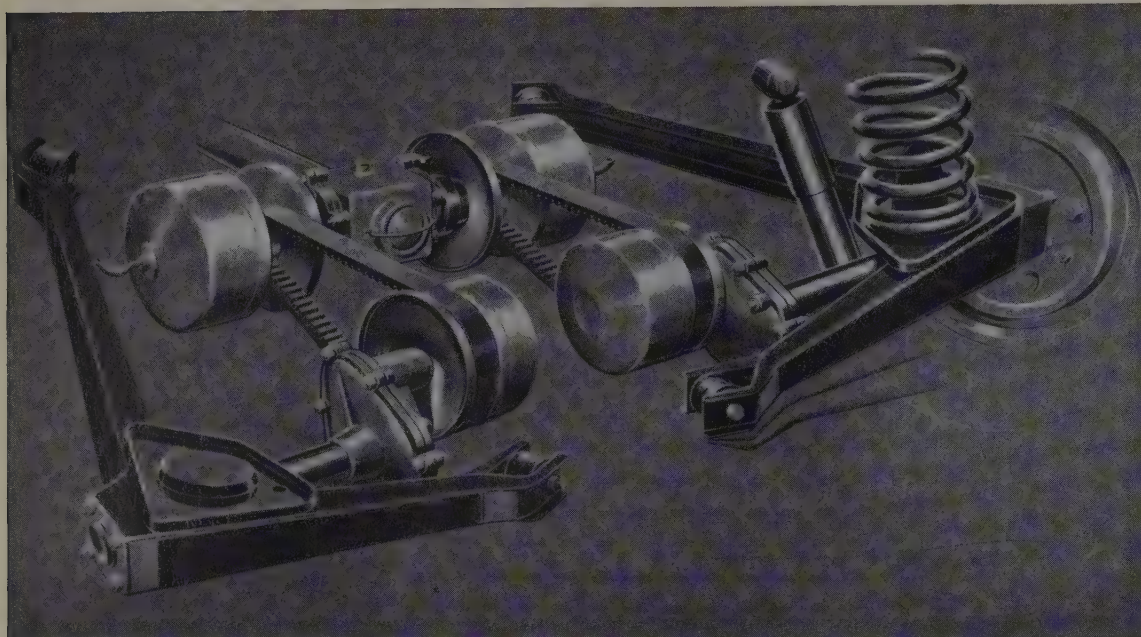
It has taken some years for manufacturers to realise that the more enthusiastic drivers, who disapproved from the first of this type of gear lever, were in fact correct in their view. I am not suggesting that any large manufacturer suffered very heavy financial loss by using the steering-column gear lever, but the change to that type and then back again certainly cost something, and that was therefore wasted money. I hope I have said enough to show that the production of an outstanding model at the annual Earls Court Exhibition is not enough. It must remain in favour for long enough to allow the tooling and development expenses to be paid off.

If a car is to remain in production and demand for a period of years the order of importance of the various components that make it up can be reasonably clearly assessed. I am not, of course, at this stage even considering the likely changes that will occur when gas turbines or nuclear units become the power source. I should, perhaps, add to what I have already said that it is not enough for a manufacturer to design about ten years ahead; he must also bear in mind the direction in which the tastes of the buying public will swing.

I am convinced that in a few years not



THE JAGUAR XK150. It has a pleasing appearance unspoilt by excess chrome and ornamentation



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many motorists will accept a car that requires constant attention with the grease gun and that, if it is to get proper maintenance, demands some technical skill from its owner. Before this must come consideration of whether or not it is the motorist's responsibility to run his new car in, usually at greatly reduced road speeds and with repeated visits to have the car serviced by the local dealer, who may or may not be as highly skilled as the factory staff. Running in of the car should, in my opinion, be the responsibility of the factory.

To return, however, to the question of maintenance. There are still far too many cars which require attention of some kind or another at intervals of between 300 and 500 miles. Do their makers seriously believe that an owner driving from London to Edinburgh is going to stop the night near the Border, just to have the steering and front suspension greased? They do not stop, and as a result the car suffers, sooner or later. With the availability of alternative materials for many bearings, and the ease of providing an automatic method of lubrication, the present outdated system is only tolerated because of the "let-it-go" attitude of many motorists.

Perhaps next in importance to reducing the problem of maintenance is the way in which the bodywork is laid out. Admittedly the lay-out of the body depends on the way in which the mechanical components are disposed, but one observes too many cases where thoughtless placing of a minor component, which perhaps needs to be moved only an inch or so, can have far-reaching effects on the comfort of the car's occupants. In spite of a spate of publicity some years ago, which asserted that the seating had been designed in consultation with doctors and even beauty specialists, too many cars are built with seats even less comfortable than those in doctors' waiting-rooms, and probably far worse for one's health. A worrying proportion of the many cars I drive are fitted with seats which, because of lack of support in the small of the back, allow one to slip gradually into a slouch, which I know from bitter

experience produces tiredness very quickly; it cannot be good for one's digestive processes either. I do not think that it is really necessary for doctors to be consulted on the subject of seating. All that seems to be necessary is to drive the car for about 150 miles and then take steps to alter the seating.

In my opinion the meaning of the word automatic, when applied to a motor-car, has changed. Motorists feel that the word implies that not only is the job done for them by a mechanical device, but that they should be unaware that it is happening. If this interpretation of the current use of the word is correct, there are still shortcomings in the automatic transmission systems now becoming increasingly popular. All of them free the driver from the task of operating the clutch and gear lever, but there are few which do so without the driver's feeling the workings of the device. I think there is considerable room for development, with the aim of providing a system which will feel as if

there were only one infinitely variable gear.

It is likely that development of the disc brake will be continued, but it has to be remembered that greatly increased braking efficiency, particularly from very high speeds, can be worrying to all the occupants of a car, apart from the driver. It is likely that some manufacturer will adopt the automatic brake compensator—used by aircraft manufacturers—which allows the braking effect to be maintained at its maximum level, without any danger of a wheel locking. With this system it would be necessary for the driver only to apply maximum physical effort; no skill would be required to prevent the wheels from locking.

Although there is at the moment almost a war between the large American manufacturers as to which can build the fastest and most powerful car—despite speed restrictions almost everywhere in the U.S.A.—it is

doubtful if there is any justification for cars intended for European roads to be made any faster than those now in use. Despite my affection for very fast cars and my belief in racing, this opinion is forced on me by the ever-increasing traffic on the roads, and the knowledge that drivers are not improving at anything like the same rate as the cars they buy. While the fastest current cars are usually the products of specialised factories, and everything possible is done to provide a standard of stability and braking which is in keeping with their potential performance, limitations imposed by present design prevent their high performance from being used except on rare occasions.

It has not yet been possible with to-day's suspension systems—almost all of which employ a metallic spring, whether volute, torsional or leaf—to develop the springing to the stage where it can provide a comfortable and luxurious ride at low speeds in city streets and at the same time grant stability and directional



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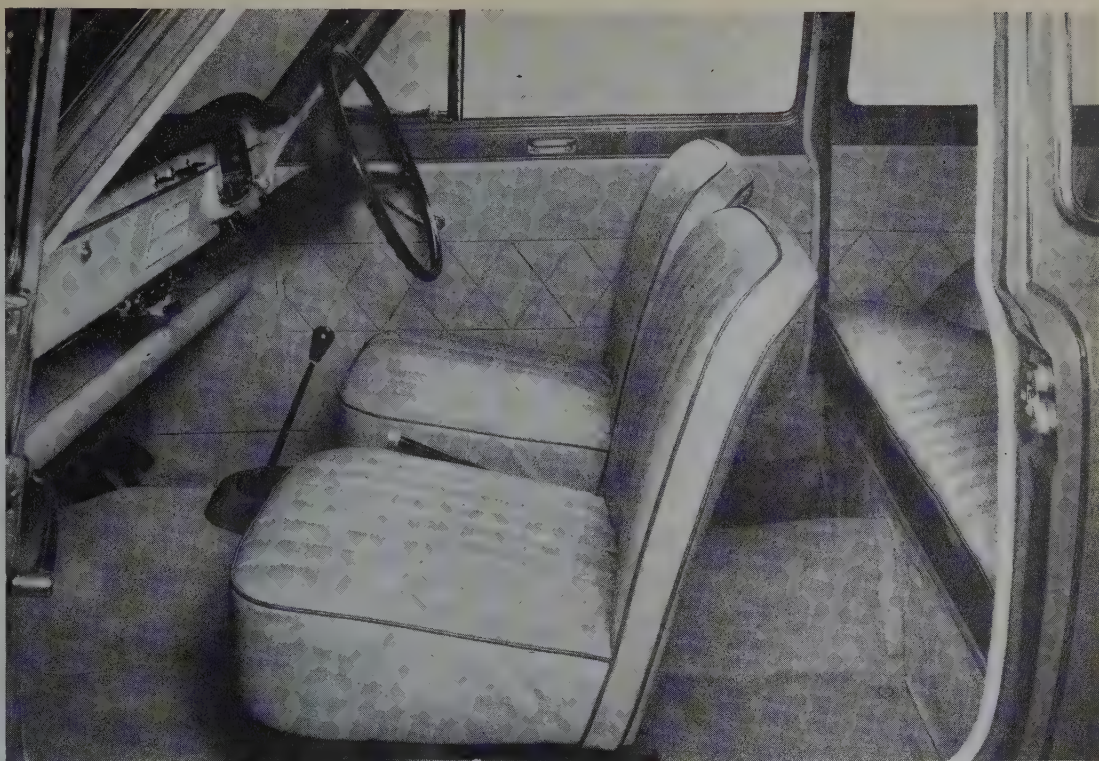
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control at high speeds. To guarantee stability at high speeds it is still necessary to have suspension stiff enough to resist the load, and this inevitably means that at low speeds over uneven surfaces the occupants suffer from jarring vibrations. The solution to this is unlikely to be arrived at as long as conventional springing is used. It is likely that more of the manufacturers who are already studying the subject will turn to some form of oleo-pneumatic suspension. Even if this system, in some form or another, failed to narrow the gap sufficiently between good suspension at the opposite extremes of comfort at low speeds and security at high speeds, it might be possible to provide some form of driver-controlled adjustment which could vary the suspensory characteristics under extreme conditions.

It is doubtful if the provision of a true air-conditioning system could be justified on any car intended for use in Europe, but careful study by aerodynamists could, I feel, find ways and means of changing the vitiated air in a saloon car, without its being necessary to open windows, or ventilators. Both of these make-shift methods create wind roar, which is out of character with the modern car. Careful design, after prolonged study in a wind tunnel, could provide for the entry of fresh air, with which a slight pressure above atmospheric pressure could be built up in the car. The careful placing of an exit at a point of low pressure in the external air stream would then expel stale air. Skilful calculation of entry and exit could ensure that a slight pressure was maintained in the interior. This method of ventilation, which



THE INTERIOR OF THE NEW FARINA-DESIGNED AUSTIN A40. This model combines the comfort of a saloon with the roominess of an estate car

should not be beyond the industry's ingenuity, would allow cars to be draught-proof, and the elimination of the swivelling ventilators would help to increase the driver's angle of vision.

I should, perhaps, end on a note of warning. It is usual for many motorists of all nationalities to wait for their country's annual motor show before deciding on a change of car, but I think it would be rash to delay ordering a new

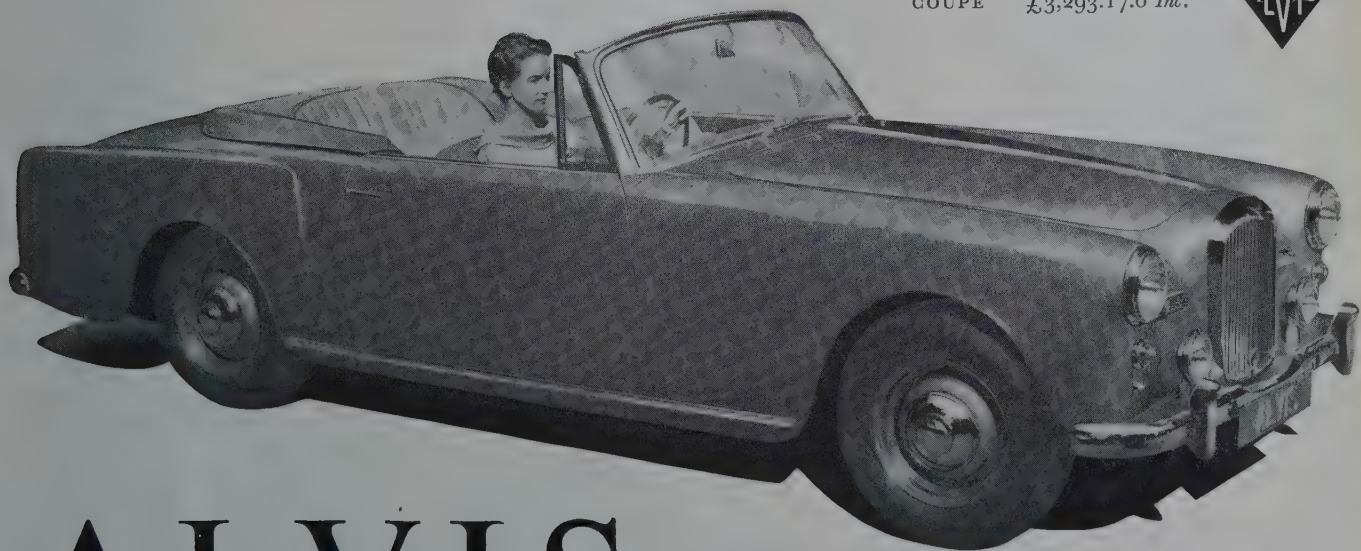
car merely because one has heard a rumour that the gas-turbine car, or even the nuclear-powered one, is only around the corner. I do not expect to see the first for five years, and if the second is announced before 20 years have passed I shall be very surprised. However, if all the developments motorists are waiting for occur soon, we shall be driving very much better cars in 19 years than we drive to-day.

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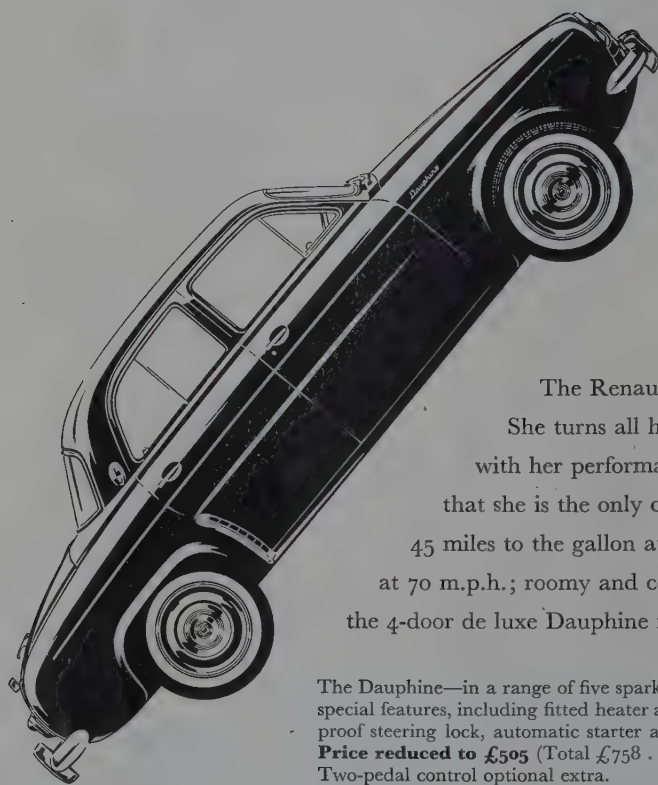


ALVIS

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Coachwork by Park Ward

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The Renault Dauphine is a delightful car. She turns all heads with her looks and wins all hearts with her performance. One demonstration and you will know that she is the only car for you. Independent four-wheel suspension; 45 miles to the gallon at cruising speed; steady as a rock at 70 m.p.h.; roomy and comfortable with so many extras—the 4-door de luxe Dauphine is a dream of a car.

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STAND-TO-STAND REVIEW

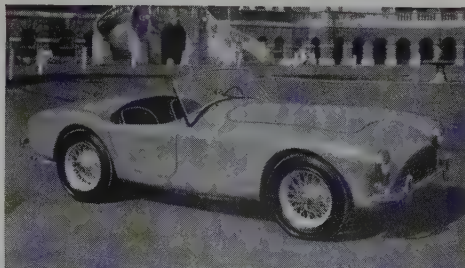
THE annual Earls Court Exhibition is by now regarded as the principal opportunity to display the wares offered by the British motor industry, as well as being, in the opinion of a large section of the non-motoring public, a public entertainment. Although members of the industry are increasingly tending to announce their new models at times chosen to suit themselves, it would be a great shame if this annual show were allowed to die from neglect.

Suggestions have been made that the exhibition should be held only every alternate year, taking turns with the commercial vehicle show. This would be better than dropping it entirely, especially as the commercial vehicles of to-day are of great technical interest. This year's exhibition is disappointing for the reason that few new cars are being shown, although many manufacturers describe as new cars which have had nothing more than a facelift. A visitor to the show from abroad who was not in complete touch with current developments would probably find that his first impression was of the gaiety and glamour of the exhibits, because of the emphasis on light and unusual colour schemes. Whether this is a good thing or not is a matter of lively dispute among both motorists and members of the industry. The seasonal changing of colours and slight modifications to the body style, designed perhaps to make motorists discontented with their existing car, is an approach common in the U.S.A., where the possession of the latest car tends to be regarded as a measure of one's success and social position, but it is a method which I do not think is completely suited to the reputedly more practical British. Many motorists will, I am sure, agree with me in wanting to see greater efforts made to provide more practical finishes, such as stainless steel in place of chromium, and to eliminate some of the problems of maintenance which can be such a nuisance to the everyday driver.

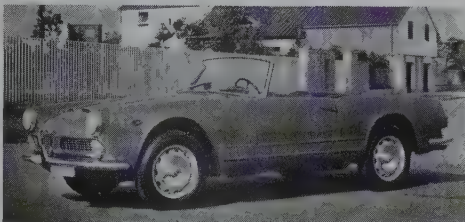
A.C. Stand 165.—The A.C. range continues without change for 1959. The open two-seater and the coupé model are both available on the same chassis, which has independent suspension on all four wheels and has already demonstrated its superb road-holding qualities in many important international competitions. Two alternative engines are available. One is the six-cylinder A.C. engine with a capacity of 1,991 c.c.; the other is the six-cylinder Bristol. The first develops 90 brake horse power and the second gives 120 b.h.p. at higher engine speed. The Bristol-engined version has a maximum speed of over 115 m.p.h. and outstanding acceleration; third and second gears are well chosen in relation to top gear and give speeds of 90 and 65 m.p.h. respectively. Such speeds on the intermediate gears, in conjunction with the good cornering, make high average speeds possible even over twisty roads of inferior surface.

Alfa Romeo. Stand 134.—The already well known 1,300 c.c. Giulietta model is shown in its various forms, from the two-seater Sprint Veloce to the four-seater saloon, and for the first time the 2,000 two-seater is being shown in Britain. This car is of monocoque construction, and the bodywork, while basically a two-seater, has room for four people on occasion. The windows wind up, with the result that when they are in the fully closed position, the comfort of a saloon should be obtained. With hood raised the total height of the car is only 4 ft. 4 ins. and the low bonnet line gives outstandingly good forward vision. The engine of this new model gives 115 b.h.p. at 5,800 r.p.m., which enables a speed of over 112 m.p.h. to be obtained. The makers claim that, in keeping with the traditions of the Milanese firm, the road-holding and stability are of a very high standard. As one would expect on an Italian car, line rather than ornament, has been used to give a beautiful appearance.

Alvis. Stand 149.—The makers of the Alvis have not displayed great interest in their car section for a year or two, but their new 3-litre model demonstrates that their present interest is real. It is available in both saloon and convertible form. Both bodies are based on



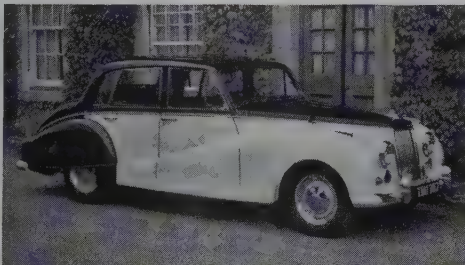
A.C. ACE



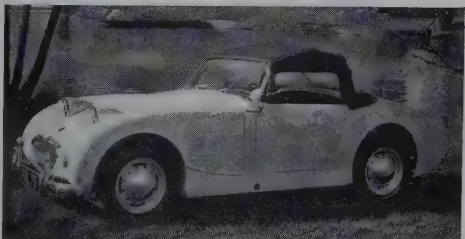
ALFA ROMEO SPIDER 2000



ALVIS 3 LITRE

ARMSTRONG-SIDDELEY STAR
SAPPHIRE

ASTON MARTIN DB4



AUSTIN HEALEY SPRITE



AUSTIN PRINCESS

a design by Graber, of Switzerland, who has previously shown his special bodywork on Alvis cars at the shows in Geneva. As the new car falls into the range of expensive and limited production cars, one is not surprised to see that the body style is both simple and elegant, relying on line rather than ornament for its appearance. To increase the luxury and comfort of the front seats the padding of the squabs is very thick, but this has the unfortunate result that the knee-room in the rear seat is reduced accordingly. It will be interesting to watch the success of this revived Alvis.

Armstrong-Siddeley. Stand 158.—Armstrong-Siddeley show their new Star Sapphire, which has an engine of 3,990 c.c., fitted with twin Stromberg carburetors. This latest car from an old-established firm employs the Borg-Warner system of automatic transmission and has in addition integral power-assisted steering. The front brakes are Girling disc type. The chassis specification is similar to that of the already known Sapphire 346, but front and rear suspension have been modified to improve the comfort and stability. A sensible point is the provision of a completely separate heating and demisting system for the rear compartment, which incorporates arrangements for demisting the rear window. Particular efforts have been made on the new model to keep draughts and dust from entering the car interior. The maximum torque of the engine is given at only 2,000 r.p.m., which should guarantee good low-speed acceleration and hill climbing.

Aston Martin. Stand 164.—The centre of attraction on this stand will certainly be the new Aston Martin DB4. Not only is the bodywork completely new, being based on Superleggera design, but the chassis and power unit are also new. The power unit of 3.7 litres is based on one of this firm's very successful sports/racing engines, and can drive the car at 140 m.p.h. This performance is matched by the hydraulically operated and servo-assisted Dunlop disc brakes fitted to all four wheels. It is possible to accelerate the car from a standstill to 100 m.p.h. and then brake it to rest in a total time of 30 seconds—an amazing performance. More accommodation is provided in the new body than in any previous Aston Martin and, although the room for four passengers cannot be compared to that provided in an everyday saloon, it is better than in other cars of similar type. The existing Aston Martin Mark III coupé and convertible are continued, and the normal 3-litre engine can be replaced by a special competition version of the same capacity. In its most powerful form this engine bears a close resemblance to the engines used in the firm's own competition cars, with which so many successes have been obtained.

Austin. Stand 157.—With the exception of the new Farina-designed Austin A40, the range of cars from Longbridge is unchanged. The lines and treatment generally of the appearance of the new cars suggest that Austin cars are about to undergo a process of revitalisation. On the small A40 the sensible step has been taken of extending the roof line horizontally to include the luggage boot. In effect this has given the car the look of an estate car; the advantages are greater headroom and an impression of roominess and airiness unusual in a car of such small overall dimensions. The use of a slightly larger engine, which already exists in the B.M.C. range, and higher gear ratios, would have pleased the more enthusiastic section of the motoring public. The Austin range includes cars from the smallest cheap family saloon to big limousines of the type used by Government departments and large businesses.

Bentley. Stand 167.—The exhibits on the Bentley stand consist of one S model and three Continentals with varying bodywork. In main the mechanical details of the Bentley are similar to those of its sister car, the Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud, except that on the Continental models higher power is extracted from the engine. This model can be described as either the fastest luxury car, or the most luxurious fast car, in the world. The standard of silence

achieved, especially when one remembers the speeds normally used by owners, is uncanny. With such a high performance available in a large and heavy car, the standards of braking and stability become particularly important. In these respects the Bentley is reassuring. The steering is power-assisted, but not to such an extent that the driver is out of touch, and the brakes have servo-assistance, thus reducing the pedal pressure required for all braking. Apart from the work of specialist coach-builders on the S model chassis, the standard steel saloon sets a high standard of workmanship, and the interior trimming demonstrates that it is possible to provide an air of luxury without vulgar display.

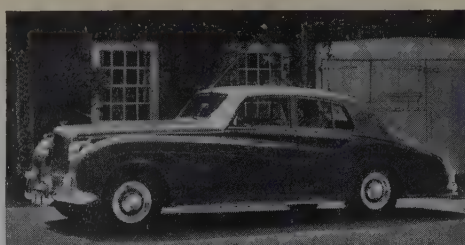
Berkeley. Stand 172.—The small Berkeley economy car is powered by a three-cylinder Excelsior engine of 492 c.c., which gives a power of 30 b.h.p. The body and basic framework are integral, and it was the first production car to use resin-bonded moulded glass fibre for this purpose. Aluminium bulkheads and cross members are moulded in to form a single structure. A two-seater of sporting appearance and a close-coupled four-seater are both available. Although the car is fitted with only a small capacity engine, a very adequate performance is provided, and the economy of running is notable. As this car is the product of a comparatively small firm, the price is high in relation to cars from flow-production factories.

B.M.W. Stand 128.—The German B.M.W. range shows only changes in detail as compared with the models exhibited previously. Three models—the 502, 503 and 507—are shown, but all use the same basic V-eight-cylinder engine with a capacity of 3,168 c.c. The power output varies between 115 and 173 b.h.p., on the saloon version and the sports/touring car respectively. As is usual on quality German makes, the standard equipment is lavish. The fastest version, the 507 sports two-seater, is capable of a maximum speed of 127 m.p.h.; it has well chosen third and second gears which give over 90 and 60 m.p.h. respectively. On the closed cars hydraulic operation of the windows can be had as an optional extra.

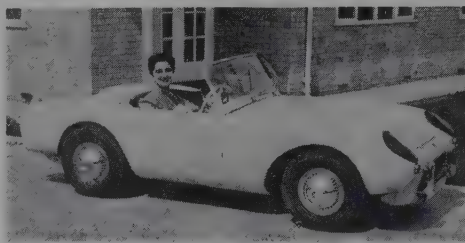
Borgward. Stand 127.—The 1,500 c.c. Borgward Isabella is available in saloon and sports coupé form. Despite the fact that it seems bigger than the normal 1,500 c.c. car, the performance is very good, and a stranger to the car would form the impression that a much larger engine was fitted. The standard of finish and the completeness of the equipment provided give a pleasant feeling of luxury. In common with most German cars, the widely adjustable Reutter seat, which is now available on a few British cars, is a standard fitting. This allows the front passenger or the driver to adopt a reclining position when required and, as the movement of the seat squab is by loaded springs, there is no physical effort needed. The road-holding of the Borgward is so good that few normal drivers would ever succeed in finding the limit of the car's cornering speed. In spite of the high performance the small engine manages to give good fuel consumption figures.

Bristol. Stand 151.—Three examples of the new Bristol 406 are shown. This new model employs a larger version of the well known six-cylinder Bristol engine. The capacity has been increased from just under 2 litres to 2,216 c.c., thus giving better low-speed pulling and acceleration. As a consequence more of the car's performance can be enjoyed with less use of the gear lever than on the previous model. The main change in the chassis specification is the fitting of servo-assisted Dunlop disc brakes. Not only do these give outstanding braking, but they need the minimum physical effort, and brake fading is a thing of the past. The interior of the two-door four-seater body has been made more roomy, and the head-room for the rear passengers has been increased. The luggage boot fills the entire tail of the car, and extends into the two rear wings. The gearing of the 406 is such that 92 m.p.h. can be regarded as the theoretically safe cruising speed.

Buick. Stand 138.—At the time of going to press full details of the new Buick range



BENTLEY S SERIES



BERKELEY



B.M.W. 503



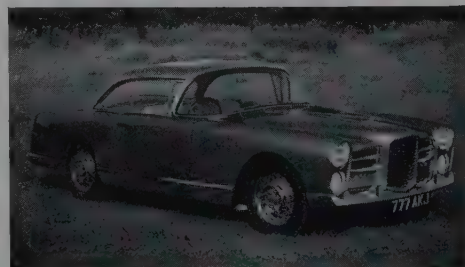
BRISTOL 406



DAF COUPÉ



DAIMLER MAJESTIC



FACEL-VEGA

from America were not known, but it is understood that even higher power has been obtained from the engine and, in keeping with the custom in the U.S.A., the bodywork has been facelifted to give a new season's line. The reason for the search for more power from American engines is difficult to understand, as so many American roads are subject to old-fashioned speed limits.

Chevrolet. Stand 132.—The Chevrolet, which by its appearance is often regarded as the most European of American cars, is being shown again by General Motors. In its most expensive version, the Impala saloon, brakes and steering are provided with power-assistance and Powerglide transmission. American automatic transmission systems, though much smoother than those now common in Britain, suffer under European conditions because of the amount of slip inherent to them, and as a result fuel consumption tends to be high. This is not a problem in the U.S.A., where the price of petrol is so much lower.

Chrysler. Stand 139.—In common with other cars from across the Atlantic the Chrysler offers great roominess. The mechanical details are all designed to give the greatest possible comfort, in alliance with the least possible physical and mental effort from the driver. Under these headings the Chrysler must be regarded as a most successful car, but for road conditions anywhere except in its country of origin its size renders it a slight liability to such an extent that the attempt to give worry-free motoring to its occupants tends to be counteracted.

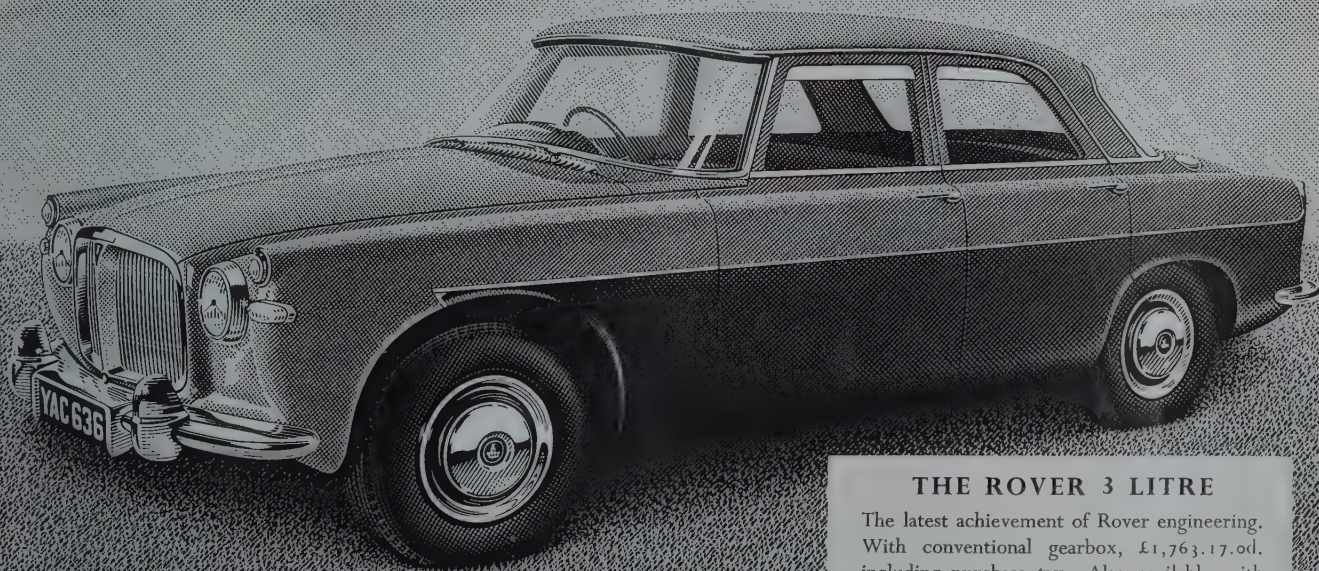
Citroën. Stand 150.—This is, perhaps, the only car at Earls Court which can be properly described as a 1959 model, because of its very advanced specification. The power unit and transmission unit form one aggregate assembly at the front of the car, and this logical grouping of the mechanical parts allows the rest of the car to be designed in the best possible way for the accommodation of passengers and luggage; this results in a low car but free from the inconvenience of the usual transmission tunnel. Power-assisted disc brakes are fitted to the front wheels. The suspension is by the Citromatic oleo-pneumatic system, which maintains the car on an even keel regardless of the load and road conditions. A secondary advantage of the suspension system used is that it can be employed to raise the car, whereas on a car without it laborious jacking is required. Because of the mechanical concentration at the front of the car a large luggage boot is provided in the tail, the spare wheel being carried beneath the bonnet.

DAF. Stand 112.—The engine of this economy car from Holland is a horizontally opposed air-cooled twin-cylinder, with a capacity of 590 c.c. An interesting feature of the specification is the provision of a form of automatic transmission, which is done by means of belts running on pulleys with variable effective diameters. This is the first private car to be built in Holland for many years, and its specification suggests that the design staff have taken great pains. While this addition to the existing range of ultra-economy cars may well succeed in its country of origin, it is doubtful if it will be very popular in Britain. For a new car to succeed here it is necessary to offer much more than can be offered cheaply by British manufacturers.

Daimler. Stand 142.—The most interesting exhibit on the Daimler stand, partly because it has not previously been shown, is the new Majestic model. The engine has a capacity of 3,794 c.c., and disc brakes and automatic transmission also feature in the specification. The brakes are servo-assisted, which reduces physical effort to a minimum. This type of braking will also prevent fade. The transmission system used is that developed by Borg-Warner, which is now used on many British cars. Because of the high power output of the Majestic engine—147 b.h.p.—the ratios of the Borg-Warner system seem particularly well chosen. A control operable by the driver can be used to prevent the automatic transmission from changing up into direct drive. This can be useful on twisty and hilly roads, or in dense and slow-moving traffic. Despite

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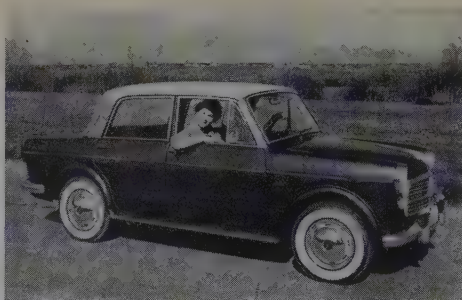
These four famous Rovers are now improved both in appearance and in technical specification. Prices: 2 litre 60: £1,349.17.od., 75: £1,478.17.od., 90: £1,538.17.od., 105: £1,628.17.od. All the above prices are inclusive of purchase tax. Restrained two-tone colour schemes are available at extra cost on all Rover models.

the size and weight of this new Daimler, which has a very wide rear seat, the road-holding is good. Although the suspension is soft enough to give a luxurious ride over any road surface there is practically no roll, even when the car is cornered in the manner of a sports car.

Dodge. Stand 140.—In European eyes there is little to choose between one Transatlantic car and the next, as their specification is basically so similar. All are built around large powerful engines, and every make offers at least one model in which every possible effort has been made to reduce the driver's task to the minimum. Power-assistance for steering and braking as well as automatic transmission are used by Dodge. Although the difficulty of importing American cars is being eased in Britain, it is unlikely that many British motorists will find them to their taste.

Facel-Vega. Stand 126.—This luxury French car employs a large engine of American origin, and is built by a group whose main interest lies in the use of aluminium. Recently one of their cars has shown its paces on the Ostend/Brussels motorway, and it is evident that the Facel can be regarded as a challenger in the high-performance quality-car market. The standard of workmanship is much higher than one has been accustomed to see on French cars, although some of the styling tricks used are more suggestive of the American industry than of the French. The comfort and the stability are of a high order.

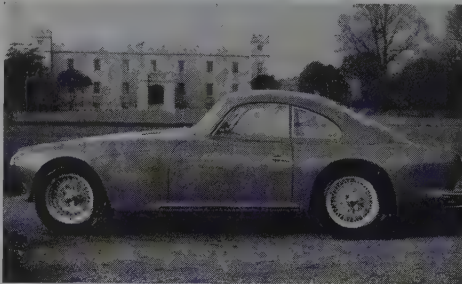
Ferrari. Stand 118.—The Italian Ferrari is exhibited by the well known British racing driver, Mike Hawthorn. Both examples shown are coupés mounted on the 250 Gran Turismo chassis. The engine has twelve cylinders and gives a power of 240 b.h.p. at the high engine speed of 7,000 r.p.m. Although described as grand touring coupés, these cars should more properly be regarded as competition cars, as they are hardly suitable for day-to-day use in normal British traffic. Depending on the axle ratio selected, the 250 Ferrari can have a maximum speed of between 130 and 150 m.p.h. Even if beyond the resources of the average



FIAT 1200 GRAN LUCE



FORD PREFECT



FRAZER-NASH CONTINENTAL COUPE

visitor to Earls Court, these cars are worth examination, as examples of quasi-racing cars at their best.

Fiat. Stand 141.—Included in the exhibits from the Turin firm of Fiat is the latest 1,200 Gran Luce model. As the type name indicates, efforts have been made on this car to provide good all-round vision and, if one bears in mind the overall dimensions, the area occupied by the wrap-around rear window is unusually large. In this model the makers have, unfortunately in the opinion of many, departed from the simplicity of appearance associated with the make, and it has a slightly ornamented look. As one has grown to expect from Fiat, the road-holding and cornering capabilities of the 1,200 are exceptionally good. Also shown are the well-known Fiat 500 and 600 models, both of which have the power and transmission assembly grouped at the rear of the car. This has made it possible to provide good passenger accommodation in a car with modest overall dimensions. On both these models the suspension is independent on all four wheels, and a remarkable degree of comfort is provided for four passengers, all of whom sit well within the wheelbase.

Ford. Stand 144.—The Fords shown at the exhibition are similar to those already known to many motorists. Borg-Warner automatic transmission is used on certain of the models. This transmission system works especially successfully on the six-cylinder Zephyr and Zodiac, and maximum acceleration can be enjoyed without any effort from the driver. Included in the range is the Popular model, which is the lowest-priced four-cylinder car in the world. If one bears in mind to-day's value of the pound sterling, it represents remarkable value at under £450. To sell at this price it retains the transverse system of springing, which is of limited value under present-day road conditions. In common with many other makers Ford offer a wide range of estate cars. This body style is increasingly being regarded as the ideal by many motorists. Not only is the effective head room increased for

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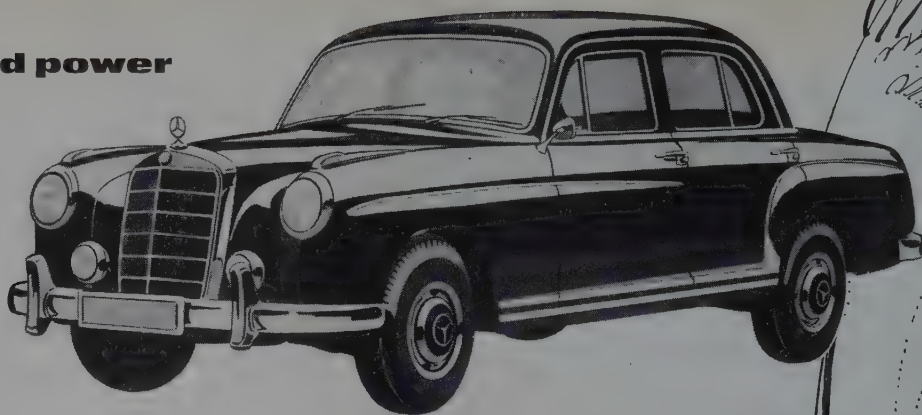


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the rear passengers, but considerably more luggage can be carried than in the conventional luggage boot.

Frazer-Nash. Stand 128.—The latest Frazer-Nash sporting coupé is one of the finest-looking cars in the exhibition, and use of the B.W.M. eight-cylinder engine has guaranteed a high performance. For many years the Frazer-Nash has been famous for its road-holding, and this feature has been demonstrated in international competitions on many occasions. As the factory's production is limited, it is possible for the customer to have his individual taste observed in certain details of equipment and finish. Two alternative engines are available. One is of 2,580 c.c. giving 140 b.h.p.; the other is of 3.2 litres, from which as much as 173 b.h.p. is extracted. One-shot chassis lubrication is a standard fitting.

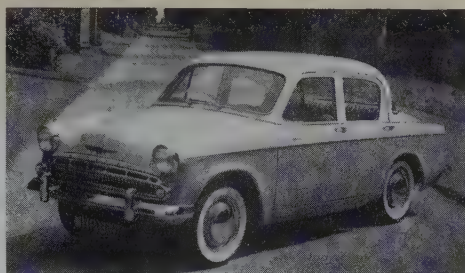
Frisky. Stand 117.—The Frisky employs a two-cylinder air-cooled engine with a capacity of 325 c.c., from which 15 b.h.p. is obtained. The car is available in open two-seater form and as a coupé; in both cases the body is of resin-bonded glass fibre. In common with other miniature cars the power is transmitted by chain. The width across the bench-type seat is 47 inches, which is as much as that of many normal saloon cars. The overall length of the Frisky is only 9 feet 1½ inches.

Goggomobil. Stand 171.—This dainty little Continental car is typical of the efforts being made on the other side of the Channel to build economy cars which give the impression of having both character and quality. It is available in saloon and coupé form, the latter having a slightly higher performance. Despite their small size, clever design has made it possible to provide a surprising amount of room for large people. Recently a friend of mine did a run on one from Land's End to John o' Groats to demonstrate that the low fuel consumption did not depend on gentle driving. An average speed of over 35 m.p.h. was achieved for the entire trip, which confirms that the Goggomobil cannot be dismissed as a mere toy. There are now so many of these ultra-small cars appearing that one wonders just how wide the market for them will prove to be.

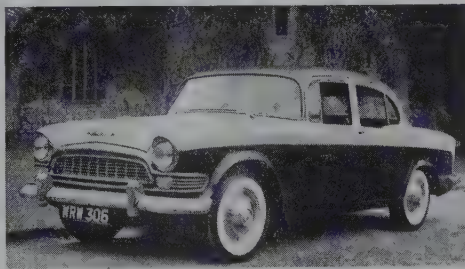
Healey. Stand 122.—Although their larger six-cylinder model is continued, the centre of interest on the Healey stand will almost certainly be the new Sprite. A punt-like main structure is used on this new model, which has so far been delivered almost entirely to overseas markets, and by clever design of the body-work greatly increased rigidity of the whole car has been obtained. Many of the mechanical components are common to other B.M.C. products, a fact which helps in keeping down production costs. It has already demonstrated its capabilities in the gruelling Alpine Rally, as well as in minor races in this country. It is not surprising, bearing in mind that certain parts are common to both cars, that the Sprite has much of the attraction of the Morris Minor, and it would not be wrong to describe it almost as a sports version of that famous little car.

Hillman. Stand 162.—The latest Hillman uses a new and larger engine of 1,494 c.c. in place of the previous one of 1,390 c.c. Although this engine is new in the Hillman, it has already been thoroughly tested in other products of the Rootes Group. This new engine has the effect of improving the performance appreciably, without spoiling the fuel consumption. Maximum speed is around 80 m.p.h., and the larger engine has allowed a higher top gear to be used, with the result that the comfortable cruising speed has also been raised. The interior trimming and equipment of this new Hillman is up to the level previously set by this make, which is usually easily recognised by its gay dual-colour schemes. Overdrive is available, which makes high-speed motoring even more effortless.

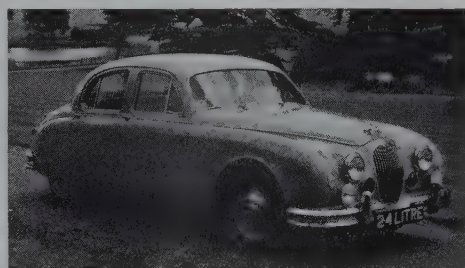
Humber. Stand 146.—The Humber range has been extended by the revival of the Humber Super Snipe. The already known Humber Hawk has had only minor changes made to it, consisting mostly in improvements to the trim of the body interior. The new Super Snipe has a completely new six-cylinder engine of 2,651 c.c., with a nearly hemispherical cylinder head using inclined overhead valves operated from a single camshaft. A power of 105 b.h.p. is



HILLMAN MINX SALOON



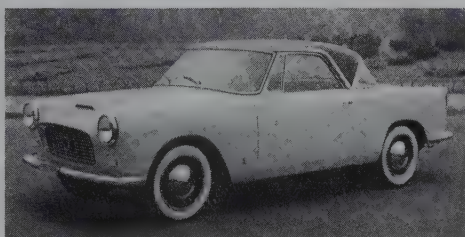
HUMBER SUPER SNIPE



JAGUAR 2.4 LITRE



JENSEN 541



LANCIA APPIA COUPÉ



LOTUS ELITE COUPÉ



MORRIS OXFORD SALOON

obtained, and the maximum speed is expected to be between 90 and 100 m.p.h. Alternative transmission systems are available—either a three-speed synchromesh gearbox with over-drive operating on both third and second gears, or a Borg-Warner automatic system. This new engine has most elaborate arrangements for the cooling of the most important parts, and the coolant is delivered to the essential parts in strict proportion to their needs. The maximum torque of the engine is delivered at low engine speed, and this should result in its having exceptional low-speed pulling properties.

Jaguar. Stand 155.—The outstanding exhibit on the Jaguar stand is the new Mark IX saloon. Although externally there is little difference between this new car and the existing Mark VIII, there are certain technical differences. While the Mark VIII uses the well-known 3.5-litre six-cylinder engine, the new model uses an engine of similar basic design but increased in size to 3.8 litres. This enlargement of the engine has increased the power output to 225 b.h.p.—15 b.h.p. more than is delivered by the 3.5 litre—but it has not been used to raise the maximum speed, but to give vastly improved acceleration in the medium and lower speed ranges. This new model is also fitted with power-assisted steering and Dunlop disc brakes on all four wheels. Still included in the complete range are the 2.4-litre saloon, the 3.4-litre saloon and the XK150 fixed-head coupé. This last-named model can be had with a special equipment engine, tuned to give maximum performance.

Jensen. Stand 169.—The 541 R Jensen is shown in the form in which it has become well known. The six-cylinder overhead-valve engine has a capacity of 3,993 c.c. The Jensen was the first saloon car to be produced with a reinforced glass fibre body, and the first production saloon to be fitted with disc brakes on all four wheels. Because of the reserve of power provided by the large engine the performance is particularly effortless, and this is even more noticeable when the 2.57 to 1 over-drive top gear is employed. At only 3,500 r.p.m. on this gear a cruising speed of 93 m.p.h. can be held. Because of the low weight and the high gearing the fuel consumption is exceptionally good, and it is not uncommon for a figure of between 20 and 25 m.p.g. to be obtained. The front of the chassis, to which the independent springing is attached, is remarkably rigid. This, in conjunction with the light and sensitive rack-and-pinion steering, makes it an easy car to drive at high speeds.

Lancia. Stand 170.—This high-grade Italian car has made many friends in Britain since its inception, and the height of many enthusiasts' ambitions is to own a Lancia Gran Turismo. Also shown are the 1,090 c.c. Appia and the 2,458 c.c. Flaminia. Broadly speaking, the Appia can be described as the economy model, the Flaminia as the large family saloon and the Aurelia Gran Turismo as the sporting coupé. All three are notable for their outstanding qualities of cornering and high-speed stability. Even the smallest version, which has a maximum speed of about 75 m.p.h., has the same feeling of security as the higher-speed models. The testing of these cars is divided equally between the Alps and the *autostrade*, and all models give the impression that the most ruthless driving could never produce mechanical failure. Many of the external bright parts are of polished aluminium, in preference to the much less durable quality of chromium used nowadays.

Lincoln. Stand 131.—Lincoln show three cars—the Lincoln Continental saloon, fitted with an engine of no less than 7,047 c.c. with a power output of 375 b.h.p., the Ford Thunderbird and the Ford Fairlane. These latter two models have what might be called modestly-sized engines of only 5,769 and 5,441 c.c. respectively. The Lincoln Continental is fitted with fully automatic transmission and power-assisted steering and brakes. Among the listed optional extras are such items as limited slip differential, power-operated adjustable seats and windows, electric door locks and a push-button automatic chassis lubricator. The compression ratio of 10.5 to 1 mentioned in the maker's catalogue suggests that a European

owner might need to import, along with the car, a supply of high-octane aviation fuel, as it is doubtful if even the highest grade of European fuel would prevent pinking.

Lotus. Stand 123.—This small-production firm, perhaps better known for its racing successes with small-capacity sports cars, shows the Lotus Elite coupé. Although this was first shown a year ago, production difficulties have prevented many from reaching the hands of the public, and those which have appeared must be regarded as prototypes rather than standard cars. From the early days of the firm—and that is not long ago—the Lotus has been well known for its outstanding road-holding capabilities; the prototypes which have been seen in competitions this year have confirmed this reputation, while at the same time drawing attention to the various teething troubles from which many new cars suffer. Also shown at Earls Court is this firm's Formula racing car, which can be supplied with an engine of 1,500 or 2,200 c.c. In spite of troubles these cars have appeared successfully in many of the year's events which count for the World's Championship.

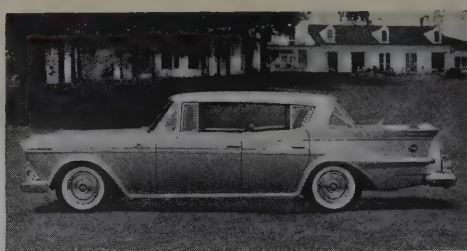
Mercedes-Benz. Stand 121.—The highlight of the Mercedes-Benz stand is undoubtedly the new 220SE, a new version of the existing 220S. The new 2.2-litre six-cylinder engine is fitted with fuel injection, which allows the engine to develop 130 b.h.p. The engine has been designed so that the maximum speed of over 100 m.p.h. can be reached quickly. A mechanical governor has been fitted to the injection system, which has the effect of increasing the petrol supply when the engine is cold, cutting the petrol supply when decelerating so as to save fuel and finally controlling it to suit varying conditions of air temperature and altitude. The 300 automatic model uses automatic transmission. An unusual feature of such a large car is that pillarless construction is used for the saloon body; as a result, with the windows lowered one has the impression that the car is open, except for the roof itself.

M.G. Stand 154.—There are no changes in the M.G. programme for 1959, and the M.G. A model is still available in either open two-seater form or as a coupé. These cars are not perhaps as well known in their own country as in the U.S.A., but this is probably due entirely to the maker's concentration on export business. In the U.S.A. it is one of the most popular cars from Britain. Examples continue to be sought after by drivers interested in competition work, and the make has an imposing list of successes in such events. A privately-owned example of the make finished in a place of honour in the recent Tourist Trophy and, although outclassed by sports/racing cars, it gave a good demonstration of its reliability and performance.

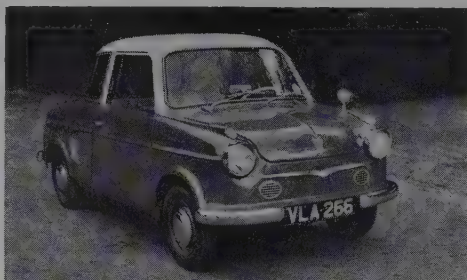
Morgan. Stand 129.—First appearing in 1912, the Morgan has kept its place in the affections of many motorists. At that time the International One Hour record was taken at the then high speed of 59.8 m.p.h.; to-day Morgan models are capable of 100 m.p.h. It is over forty years ago that the Morgan factory patented a system of independent suspension, and the same basic design is used now as then. The engines used in the current models, depending on the performance required, are those either of the Standard Vanguard or of the Triumph TR3, the power provided being 68 and 100 b.h.p. respectively.

Morris. Stand 160.—The Morris range remains unchanged for 1959. The little Morris Minor is still a great favourite. Both the Minor and the Oxford are supplied with estate-car bodywork, in response to the increasing demand from motorists everywhere for this most practical style. Even without the rear seat being folded flat to give maximum capacity for luggage, the load-carrying space on an estate car is much greater than on a saloon, particularly when one is forced to carry awkward packages.

Nash. Stand 136.—The American Motors Corporation, maker of the Nash, is one of the few manufacturing groups in the U.S.A. who, instead of making bigger and bigger cars each year, have had the courage to reduce the dimensions of their latest models, which are 1 ft. 6 ins. shorter than before. They argue



NASH RAMBLER



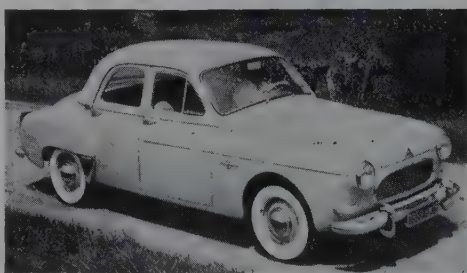
N.S.U. PRINZ



PEUGEOT 403



PORSCHÉ CONVERTIBLE



RENAULT FRIGATE



RILEY 2.6

ROLLS-ROYCE LONG-WHEELBASE
SILVER CLOUD

that this will make their cars easier to park and manoeuvre than any other indigenous product. The designers were, no doubt, assisted in reaching this decision by the surprising success of the smaller European cars in the U.S.A. Six- and eight-cylinder models are produced, the engine of the latter being in V formation. Automatic transmission is available as an optional extra. The most lavishly equipped model in the range is the Ambassador saloon.

N.S.U. Stand 173.—The N.S.U. Prinz is being shown for the first time at Earls Court, in its saloon and sports versions. This German-built car uses an Italian body style designed by Bertone. The power unit of the saloon is a 600 c.c. one and it develops 20 b.h.p. at 4,600 r.p.m.; a higher output could be obtained, but it has been deliberately restricted in the interests of reliability and economy. A maximum speed of 70 m.p.h. is claimed, and the fuel consumption is said to be over 50 m.p.g. The sports version uses a basically similar engine, but with the power output increased to 30 b.h.p., and from this a maximum speed of 85 m.p.h. is claimed. The suspension to all four wheels is independent, and the car's total weight of less than 10 cwt. no doubt justifies the manufacturer's claim that it can beat many well-known cars of greater engine capacity.

Peugeot. Stand 152.—This famous old-established French firm shows the Peugeot 203 and the 403. Apart from differences in appearance, the 203 has an engine capacity of 1,290 c.c. and the 403 has a larger unit of 1,498 c.c. Unlike the three other large French manufacturers, Peugeot follows convention in mounting the engine at the front, with rear-wheel drive. It is an interesting point that included in the standard specification are such sensible small advantages as a water temperature gauge, front seats that can be let down to provide sleeping accommodation and—very important for most French drivers—built-in attachments on the roof for the inevitable roof rack. It is pleasing to note that the bumpers and overriders are made of stainless steel.

Porsche. Stand 128.—This outstanding German car continues to make friends everywhere, but principally among motorists who are more interested in motoring for its own sake than as a means of transport. The engine is mounted at the rear, next to the rear axle through which the drive is taken. So successful has the Porsche been in many international sports-car races that the factory has recently been running what are basically sports cars in purely racing-car events. Independent suspension is used for all four wheels which, in conjunction with highly geared and sensitive steering, makes it a remarkably fast car from point to point, more or less regardless of road conditions. Study of the design and the experience of many owners suggest that the efficiency of the Porsche will be maintained for large mileages, without recourse to expensive and troublesome overhauls.

Renault. Stand 143.—The exhibits from this oldest of French factories include the Dauphine, the 750 and the Frigate. The last-named is fitted with the makers' own system of automatic transmission, known as the Transfluide. Both the Dauphine, which has an engine of 845 c.c., and the 750, which has an engine of 750 c.c., employ rear-mounted engines, with independent suspension to all four wheels. These two smaller models are remarkable for their agility and eagerness; this has the effect of impelling the driver to get the best out of the car, and prevents him from driving in an indolent and disinterested manner. The Frigate, which has an engine of 2,141 c.c. and develops 80 b.h.p., has remarkably good road-holding and gives the impression that it could be driven for hundreds of miles at top speed without strain to the driver or the mechanical parts. Unlike the two smaller models, which are small and dainty, the Frigate is roomy for both passengers and luggage.

Riley. Stand 153.—The 1.5-litre Riley is shown in unchanged form at this year's exhibition. Closely related to the Wolseley of the same engine capacity, the Riley is intended for drivers wanting a slightly higher performance. Its potential performance is suggested by the number of enthusiastic drivers who have selected

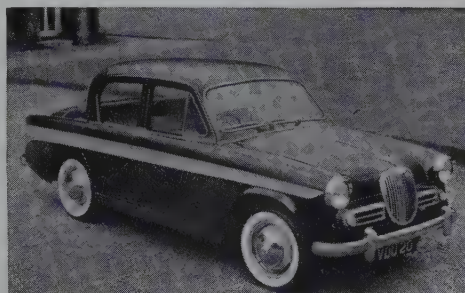
the Riley for competitive work in such events as trials and rallies, and even in the occasional use for production touring cars. The suspension is soft enough to give comfortable motoring to driver and passengers, and at the same time it gives good high-speed cornering in the hands of an experienced driver. In common with other products of the British Motor Corporation, the Riley uses parts in use on other makes. This not only helps to keep the cost down, but makes the obtaining of spare parts much less of a problem.

Rolls-Royce. Stand 168.—On the Rolls-Royce stand will be found three Silver Cloud models and one Silver Wraith. The latter has a longer wheelbase and is designed primarily for chauffeur-driven use; in this form it can be obtained with specialist-built limousine bodywork, capable of carrying up to seven people. In this model such items as television and dictating machines can be fitted. The Silver Cloud, which is one of the most dignified and elegant cars in production, is normally sold to owner/drivers, but a slightly lengthened version is available for those who require to use a chauffeur during the week, but drive themselves outside working hours. The greater length of this version allows the fitting of a rising division between the front and rear compartments. As one would expect on the world's best car, the standard of finish, of both the bodywork and the mechanical parts, is an example of craftsmanship at its very best. Knowing the methods followed in developing and testing by Rolls-Royce, it is easy to be confident that the visual impression of excellence is much more than skin deep. It has been said that the Rolls-Royce, because of this excellence, is the cheapest car in the world to run over an extended period.

Rover. Stand 161.—Although the previously-known Rover range of cars is continued, most visitors to the show will direct their attention to the new Rover 3 litre, which has the highest performance of any car as yet built by this firm. Its maximum speed should be little short of 100 m.p.h. and, although I have not yet tested this new model, I am confident



ROVER 75



SINGER GAZELLE



SKODA SALOON

that the firm's reputation for silence and smoothness will not have been lost in the search for higher performance. The new Rover is normally fitted with a four-speed synchromesh gearbox, but Borg-Warner automatic transmission is available. Included in the equipment is an item not previously seen on British cars. This consists of direct fresh air entries, with their exits just below the ends of the windscreen, which allow the occupants to have fresh air around their faces even with the heater working at full blast to warm the feet. This system gets rid of stale air and tobacco smoke, and prevents drowsiness and headaches during a long run. Careful examination of the new 3 litre shows that almost every worthwhile item of equipment is included in the specification.

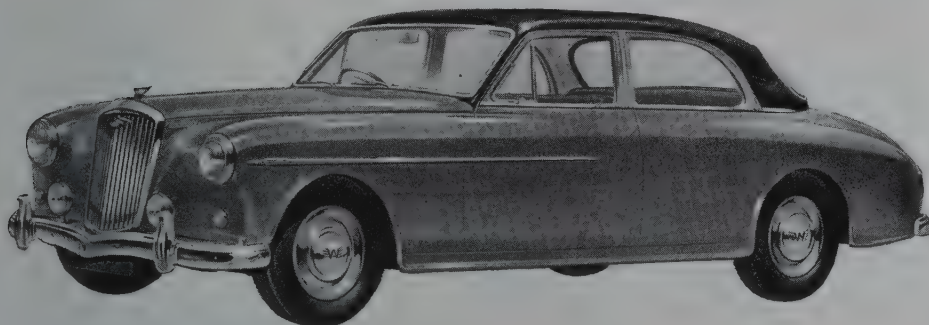
Simca. Stand 125.—The popular Simca Aronde is shown this year in a new form. The wheelbase has been lengthened, allowing the passenger load and the car itself to be lowered a little. This increase in accommodation has been offset slightly by the bodywork's now being slimmer. The Flash engine remains the same, with a capacity of 1,290 c.c., which gives a power of 48 b.h.p.; the car has a maximum speed of over 80 m.p.h. Possibly the best feature of the Simca is the manner in which it can be driven for long distances at as high a speed as road conditions will allow; this is largely because of the good suspension and the sensitive and accurate steering. A special engine with a higher compression ratio is optionally available; this gives an increase in power of 9 b.h.p. with consequent improvement in the overall performance. A good feature of the Simca is that the fuel consumption, even at high average speeds, is around 30 to 32 m.p.g.

Singer. Stand 166.—The Singer Gazelle, which now uses the 1½-litre engine common to other cars in the Rootes Group, has only minor changes in appearance since it was last seen by the general public. Like other cars from the group it is fitted with a four-speed gearbox with the Laycock-de Normanville overdrive,

“Your Wolseley, Sir”

Richards has an eye for cars and a knack of rating their owners with surprising accuracy. Should his attentions appear a little more deferential and his salute a little more vigorous, it is undoubtedly something to do with a Wolseley Six-Ninety, a car he invariably associates with people of good taste and discrimination.

This luxurious six-cylinder saloon combines the comfort of a generously proportioned six-seat interior with the advantages of abundant power. The Six-Ninety is available with Automatic Transmission or Overdrive.



Buy wisely—buy

WOLSELEY

SIX-NINETY



TWELVE MONTHS' WARRANTY

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W.156

which can be brought into use after one's selected cruising speed has been reached. Not only does the overdrive give effortless cruising, which means less engine wear, but it can have a decided effect in decreasing the fuel consumption. As well as the standard saloon model, a convertible is available, and the folding head of this model is easy to erect and stow away. With the convertible closed there is little to choose between it and the normal saloon. A slight increase in wind roar is the only price one has to pay for the benefits of open-car motoring.

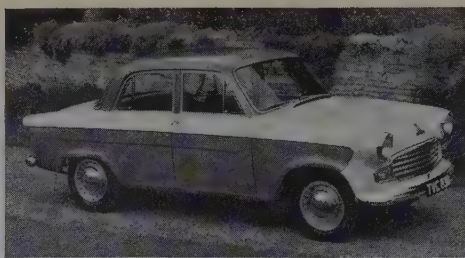
Skoda. Stand 116.—Although little known outside its country of origin—Czechoslovakia—before the war, the Skoda has become increasingly well known in parts of Europe recently. The engine is of 1,089 c.c.; on the 440 saloon model 40 b.h.p. is developed, and on the 450 two-seater sports version 50 b.h.p. The Skoda's reputation has been built on its good road-holding, its ruggedness and apparent ability to stand up to rough usage under the worst possible conditions. In Britain it is a highly-priced car, compared with our own better-known models of similar engine and passenger capacity.

Standard. Stand 147.—Greatest interest on this stand will be drawn to the new Standard Vanguard, which has benefited from the advice of Vignale, the Italian coach-builder. All the mechanical details of the existing Phase III Vanguard are retained, and it is only the bodywork which is being modernised and cleaned up. A four-speed gearbox, with a well-placed central gear lever, can be had instead of the normal three-speed gearbox with the gear lever mounted on the steering column. It is comforting that several manufacturers are now returning to the much more sensible central gear lever. In addition, automatic transmission is available as an optional extra. As well as the Vanguard, the Ensign and the Pennant models are shown; these have engines of 1,670 and 948 c.c. respectively. The useful model with an estate-car body is continued on the Vanguard chassis, but, because this type of car is often used over rough ground, the Vignale-type wheels are not used.

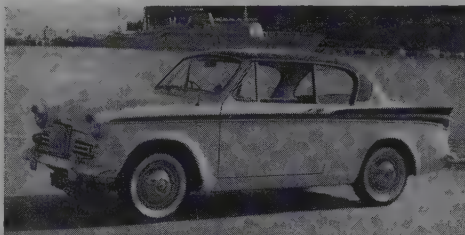
Studebaker. Stand 156.—Two versions of the Studebaker Hawk are shown, one being a four-door saloon, and the other a two-door coupé. Both use the same eight-cylinder engine, and the chassis specification is on the same lines. Both cars have power-assisted steering and brakes and reclining adjustable seats—similar to the German Reutter type—are also fitted. Among the strangely described colours listed for the Studebaker is Tahiti coral. This term is to me an uninformative description.

Sunbeam. Stand 159.—The Sunbeam Rapier continues unchanged for 1959. The excellence of the existing model has been fully confirmed in 1958, during which it won four of Europe's major international rallies. The four-cylinder twin-carburettor engine of 1½ litres gives 73 b.h.p. at 5,200 r.p.m., and this is sufficient to give the car a top speed of around 90 m.p.h. What is perhaps more important is that it can be accelerated from a standstill to 75 m.p.h. in 25 seconds. Not so long ago this time would have been needed to accelerate a car of 1½ litres from a standstill to only 60 m.p.h. Perhaps through their competition experience, Sunbeam have wisely reverted to a centrally-placed gear lever. The gearbox ratios are augmented by the optionally obtainable overdrive, which gives quiet and smooth cruising at high speed. Brakes and steering have both been improved since last year's motor show, allowing high average speeds to be achieved without unnecessarily preoccupying the driver or worrying the passengers.

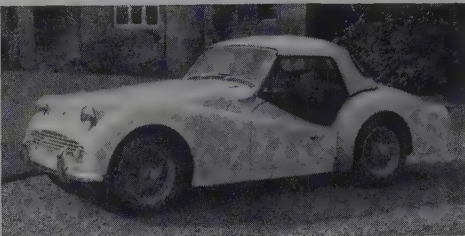
Triumph. Stand 135.—The only changes to the Triumph TR3 are minor ones affecting the air entry and the front of the car and the securing of the side curtains. This car is, however, well known because of its very good performances in international rallies, and from these events the manufacturers have no doubt learnt a great deal. Completely conventional in design, the TR3 gives a good performance, and the manufacturer's custom of using the Laycock-de Normanville overdrive in such a



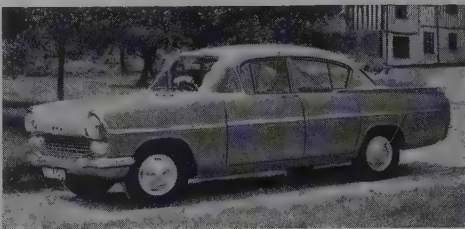
STANDARD VANGUARD



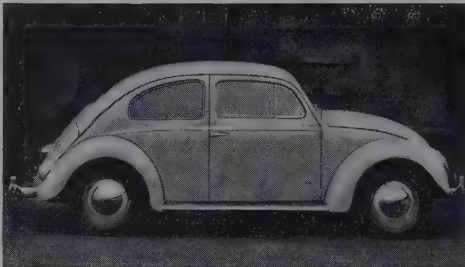
SUNBEAM RAPIER



TRIUMPH TR3



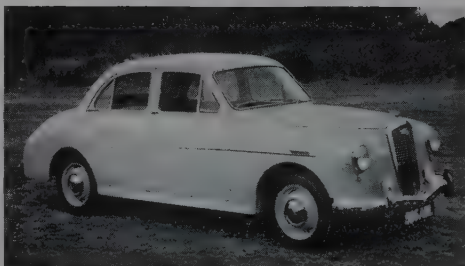
VAUXHALL VELOX



VOLKSWAGEN SALOON



VOLVO SALOON



WOLSELEY 15/50 SALOON

way that overdrive can be used on second and third gears, as well as on top gear, makes an appreciable difference to the effective acceleration. As the car has, in effect, seven gear ratios, it is easy for the driver to select the ideal ratio for almost any road conditions.

Unicar. Stand 120.—The Unicar is one more of the many miniature cars now being built. The manufacturers claim that it will do both 60 m.p.h. and 75 m.p.g. A two-cylinder air-cooled engine with a capacity of only 328 c.c. is used, from which a power of 18 b.h.p. is obtained. To assist in reducing the overall weight a reinforced fibre-glass body is used. Its proportions are slightly better than certain of the ultra-economical cars now on the market. The hammock-type seats fitted are comfortable, without taking too much knee-room from occasional child passengers in the rear. With such a small car—its overall length is only 9 ft. 8 ins.—the carriage of luggage could be a problem.

Vauxhall. Stand 163.—All three models of the Vauxhall—the Victor, Velox and Cresta—are continued for 1959 with no changes other than modification to colours and trim. One item of interest is, however, the use of stainless steel for the roof mouldings. It is encouraging to note that the use of this durable material is spreading, in place of the unsatisfactory chrome, which is such a nuisance to motorists. Also manufactured by Vauxhall is the Bedford, which is now available with a four-berth caravan body, and this might well be an interesting vehicle for motorists wishing to penetrate into the country well away from main roads and hotels.

Volkswagen. Stand 119.—Bearing little resemblance to its ancestor, the current Volkswagen has all the appearance of a well-finished family saloon, and at first glance it is not obvious that beneath the bodywork there is little that conforms to the conventions. The engine is an air-cooled flat-four-cylinder, with a capacity of 1,192 c.c. This is carried at the rear of the car and the drive is taken to the rear wheels. This concentration of the power and transmission units gives the designer complete freedom in providing for the passengers. With this design the luggage space tends to be limited in comparison with the conventional design, as the luggage boot at the front has to leave room for the turning of the front wheels. The car is fitted with independent suspension for all four wheels, and the speeds at which the Volkswagen can be driven over rough roads is surprising to many motorists. In addition to the everyday saloon the smart Karmann Ghia coupé is shown; this model is intended for only two people and has surprisingly good luggage accommodation.

Volvo. Stand 115.—For the first time this Swedish car is being shown at Earls Court, although it has been seen by many motorists competing in touring car races at Silverstone, where it impressed by its performance and cornering capabilities. The model shown—the 122S—has a four-cylinder engine with a capacity of 1,580 c.c., from which the high power of 85 b.h.p. is claimed at 5,500 r.p.m. Twin S.U. carburettors are used, and there is a relatively high compression ratio of 8.2 to 1. The chassis specification is conventional, with independent suspension of the front wheels by coil springs and wishbones. The Volvo has been driven by Swedish drivers in arduous rallies inside the Arctic Circle, and under these conditions has demonstrated its durability and toughness. In appearance the Volvo is pleasing, but the internal furnishing is not of the standard usual on some equivalent British cars.

Wolseley. Stand 145.—The Wolseley range continues without change. It includes the 1.5 litre, the 15/50 and the 6/90, all three of which are supplied in saloon form. The resemblances between the 1.5 and the 15/50 and other cars made by the B.M.C. are immediately apparent, as the bodywork of these two models is almost identical with that used on the 1.5 Riley and the M.G. Magnette. Detailed technical differences make them suitable for a different type of driver, however, and this alone justifies the production of basically similar cars within the same manufacturing group. The Wolseley 6/90 is popular with many police forces, and in many ways it has the qualities of the cars of an earlier era.

Humber Luxury, Performance, Styling PLUS Estate Car Versatility



The Humber Hawk Estate Car

BIG load and passenger space

A four hundred pound load of luggage and six passengers can be carried with the rear seat raised. Eight hundred and forty pounds and two passengers with the rear seat stowed!

Think of that in terms of trunks, suitcases, sports kit and professional equipment.

EXTRA strength and safety

All-steel unitary construction gives massive toughness, superb strength. Big brakes, power in reserve, superb visibility through

wrap-round front screen and wide-span rear window, all make for greater safety.

POWER and comfort to spare

There's all the power of the latest, economical, Hawk o.h.v. engine under the bonnet—to get you there fast and in real comfort.

LUXURY throughout

Spacious and beautifully appointed with extra wide, deep-cushion seating and de luxe fittings. New style facia, also door cappings, handsomely finished in rich Burr

walnut. Immaculate throughout with choice of new two-tone colour schemes. Four wide doors and easy-load tailgates. You get all this and more with the Humber Hawk Estate Car.

WITH FULLY AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION
OR OVERDRIVE AVAILABLE AS AN EXTRA

ALSO AVAILABLE AS A
SALOON AND LIMOUSINE

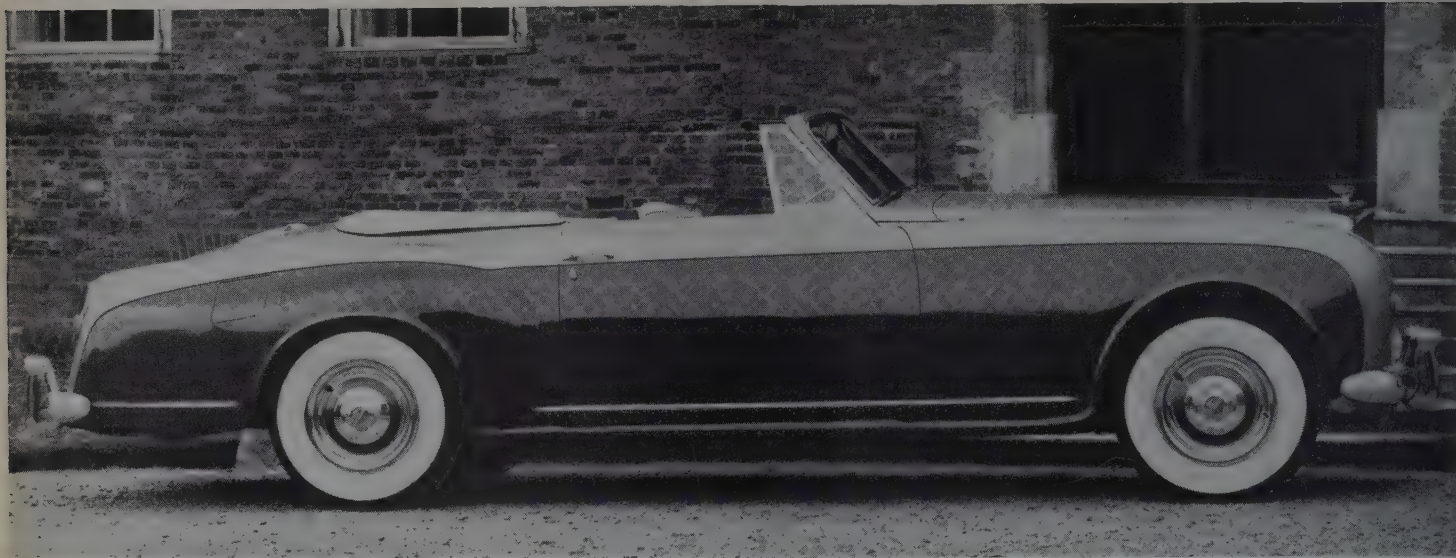


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DEVELOPMENTS IN COACHWORK



A BENTLEY S MODEL FITTED WITH A CONVERTIBLE BODY BY PARK WARD. The hood folds neatly away

IT is difficult to avoid a distinct feeling of disappointment after examining the coachwork at this year's Earls Court Exhibition. In spite of the appearance for the first time of certain new cars, there is only one car shown which can be truly described as in the 1959 idiom, and that car—the DS19 Citroën—was introduced some time ago. It is surprising that the willingness to point the way ahead, demonstrated by its makers, has not been emulated by other makers. Even the new Austin A40, which exhibits a change of heart by its constructors and a breakaway from over-ornamentation and consequent impurity of line, demonstrates little that is new. It is, in fact, difficult to understand why this simple design required the employment of a specialised foreign designer.

Once one accepts, even if grudgingly, the fact that most manufacturers will not take the risk of producing a car of truly modern appearance, it has to be agreed that increased attention to detail and a continual process of tidying up are producing better motor-cars, even among the flow-production makes. As always, the highest-priced cars show the amazingly high standards which can be achieved by the craftsmen of the industry.

The motor industry adheres to body shapes which are basically little different from those in fashion 10 or even 20 years ago, because of the limitations imposed on the body designers by those responsible for the technical lay-out of

a car. On the Citroën, which I mention above, the engine and transmission aggregate are grouped at the front of the car, as front-wheel drive is employed, and on the Renault Dauphine the engine is rear-mounted in conjunction with rear-wheel drive; these two different methods—both unusual—enable the body designer to have much greater freedom. On the conventional car, with a forward-mounted engine and the power transmitted to the rear wheels, the body design cannot vary much from normal. For many years countless motorists have objected to the continuance of the inconvenient transmission tunnels which divide front and rear floors on the average car. Nothing much, however, can be done about this as long as the power has to be passed from a forward-mounted engine through a long propeller shaft to the rear axle and wheels. The illogicality of this arrangement is apparent. The amount of ingenuity which is employed to obtain maximum room for both passengers and luggage on the average car is immense, but one cannot help feeling that it would be better employed persuading manufacturers to break completely new ground with the basic design.

Two of the best-looking cars in the exhibition come from specialised manufacturers and are expensive. They are the latest 3.7-litre Aston Martin DB4 and the 3-litre Alvis. Apart from its appearance, the Aston Martin is of special interest because the bodywork is constructed on the lines originated by

Superleggera, Milan, in which the body panelling is attached directly to a light-weight framework of steel tubing. The bodywork on the Alvis, which is available in both saloon and convertible form, is based on the design originally shown on an Alvis by the Swiss coachbuilders Graber. Both cars are examples to many other constructors because of their clean lines, lack of ornamentation and the impression they rightly give of being built to cover long distances at high speeds. This new Aston Martin is of particular interest, as the basic framework consists of a steel platform, to which the separate tubular body framework is attached, and the complete body/chassis unit is insulated against the effects of heat and noise. The latest type of Reutter fully-adjustable reclining bucket seats are fitted. This type of seat, which is becoming increasingly popular with Continental motorists, can be adjusted to allow the front passenger to adopt a reclining position, or even to lie right back and doze off. As far as the driver is concerned, it is possible to set the seat most accurately to give the best driving position on normal roads, and also to give a more relaxed position when driving on such long straight roads as the *autobahnen* and *autostrade*. Although adequate seating is provided for occasional use by two rear passengers, most buyers of the DB4 will probably use the rear compartment to increase luggage capacity.

This year's show emphasises once again



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that the black car is becoming less popular, and that the craze for light and gay colours is leading more and more manufacturers to use dual colour schemes. The lines of many popular cars are clearly designed to accommodate two colours and, were a buyer to insist on having his car finished in only one colour, the result would be untidy, because the various mouldings would be obviously pointless. I predicted last year that some manufacturers would launch out into offering triple or even quadruple colour schemes and, although this has not happened yet, I still feel that it is on the way, however much some of us may regret it.

The trend towards the estate car, which has been increasing in importance for some years, now shows that the days of the wood-framed body are over. Almost every estate car now has a normal steel body of similar construction to the every-day saloon, but with the advantages of extra windows, folding seat and rear door, which make the estate car so much more useful to many motorists. The new Austin A40, with its bodywork styled by Farina of Turin, is exemplary of the trend in estate cars. By ridding the car of confusing ornament and cleaning up the lines generally, a worthwhile attempt has been made to give what is, in effect, a humble little estate car the flair and character normally associated with a saloon car of much higher price. It is sometimes forgotten by some builders of estate cars that an increasing number are being sold to motorists who do not habitually use them for agricultural purposes, and who want just as many conveniences and as much comfort as will be found on the equivalent saloon. In my opinion, it is wrong, for example, to fit smaller and more thinly upholstered seats in an estate car, although I agree that it is wiser to use moulded rubber floor mats in preference to thick and easily ruined carpets.

It is now fashionable to fit a layer of rubber padding along the edge of the fascia, with the intention of reducing injury should the front passenger be projected forward. I have noticed, however, that in many cases this padding would be of little use in an accident, as the gentle pressure of one finger is sufficient in many cases to reach the hard under-surface; thus the padding serves only to conceal the raw edge of the fascia. I feel strongly that safety devices fitted to a car should be truly effective, rather than merely additional selling points. In some cases the padded portion of the fascia is in such a place that the passenger could not possibly hit it.

I sometimes wonder whether fitting dished steering wheels is of any more use. They are intended to prevent the driver from coming in contact with the steering-column boss in a



THE NEW AUSTIN A40, WHICH COMBINES THE ADVANTAGES OF A NORMAL SALOON AND AN ESTATE CAR. The extended roof line allows much greater headroom in the rear seat

serious head-on accident, but I feel that the steepness of the angle at which the steering-wheel spokes are set might cause them to tear out, with the same unpleasant result.

The tendency, observable at last year's motor shows, for stainless steel to be used in place of chromium, has, unfortunately, not increased in favour to any extent. This is a pity, as, although this metal is rather less bright than chromium, it is much more enduring. This lack of attention to the merits of stainless steel may be due to the fact that it is easier to use it for relatively large and simple areas than for such irritating little parts as ventilator hinges.

The new Rover 3-litre features an item of equipment not previously seen on a British car. This consists of two ventilation holes, one mounted at each end of the lower edge of the windscreen and completely separate from the normal heating and demisting system, which allow cool fresh air to be directed towards the faces of the driver and front passenger, or to the rear passengers. This is a useful fitment, as it allows the heater to be used at full blast in the winter to warm one's feet and the car interior, without risk of headaches and drowsiness. The two slots can be controlled separately. In keeping with the standards already set by Rovers, there is no worth-while item of equipment which is not included in the specification of the new car.

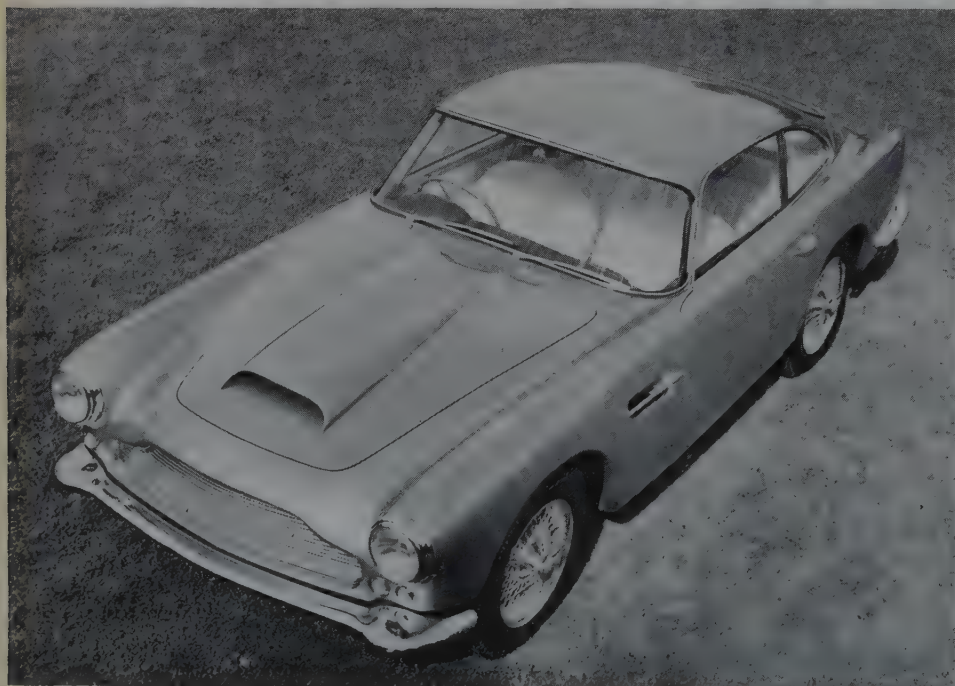
More cars are now being offered with gear

levers on the floor, and with hand-brake levers in a sensible position. There is little doubt that, apart from the enthusiastic motorist, more and more with little experience of earlier days will become convinced of the advantages of the floor gear lever over the type operating insecurely from the steering column. The awkward and unnatural arm movement forced on the driver by many steering-column gear levers is, in many cases, endured only because the motorist has never experienced the type which was originally almost universal.

More and more manufacturers are offering such important instruments as a water-temperature gauge, an ammeter and an oil-pressure gauge, but only as optional extras. If the extra charge is not paid the motorist has to be content with vague warning lights, and I feel that the implied slur on the intelligence of the everyday driver is not justified. I am convinced that many more drivers take a lively interest in the mechanical welfare of their cars than the industry will allow. In any case, I think it is bad psychology to offer the prospective purchaser a long list of extras. Would it not be more fitting to quote as standard the car's price with all the extras included, and then lower the price for those who did not require the fullest equipment? It seems indefensible to call a car heater an optional extra, particularly if the car is for the home market and our unpredictable weather.

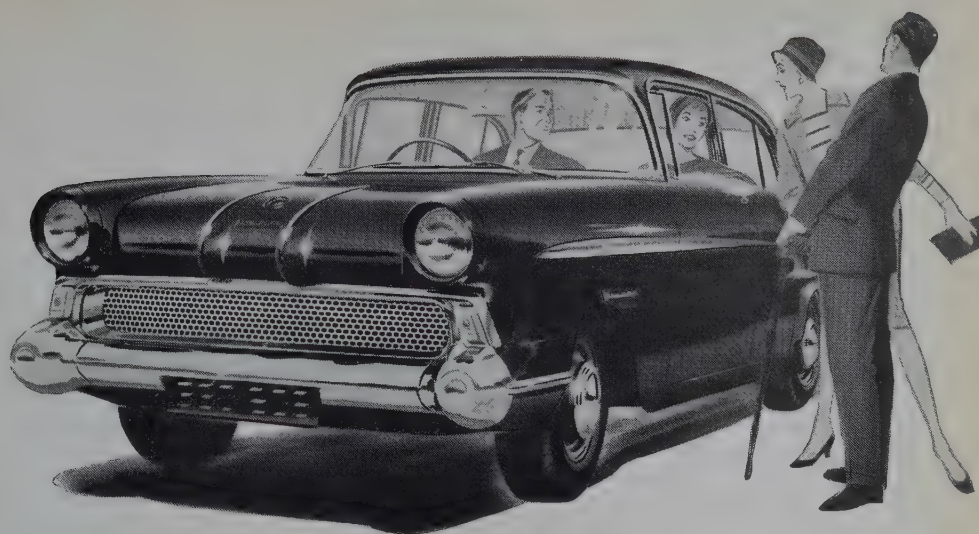
Among the ways in which cars have improved appreciably in recent years are such details as instrumentation, the lay-out and style of minor controls and the tidying up of internal trimming. There are few cars left with fancy-shaped instruments, and the sensible black-faced instruments are becoming more widely employed. Similarly the shapeless lumps of plastic which served as dashboard controls are now absent, and most cars are fitted with neat and tidy switches, although there are still some manufacturers who retain those irritating switches that require to be pulled and twisted; the vagueness of their operation can at times be a source of danger. In the years immediately following the war it was normal to find that either the window winder or the door handle was bound to interfere with the knees of the driver and the front passenger. It would, I am sure, be extremely difficult to find a current model of which this complaint could be made. On the other hand, the number of cars with ash-trays of any use to either cigarette- or pipe-smokers can probably be counted on the fingers of one hand. This is perhaps a small point, but this lack of forethought must cause annoyance to motorists, both when driving and when trying to tidy the mess of blown ash.

The present emphasis on bright and gay colours may be admirable when one's new car is inspected in the showroom, or during the first few weeks of its life, but one cannot help wondering how pleasing its appearance will be after the inevitable scratches and scores of town motoring have taken their toll. Some of the flamboyantly-named colours will be well-nigh impossible to

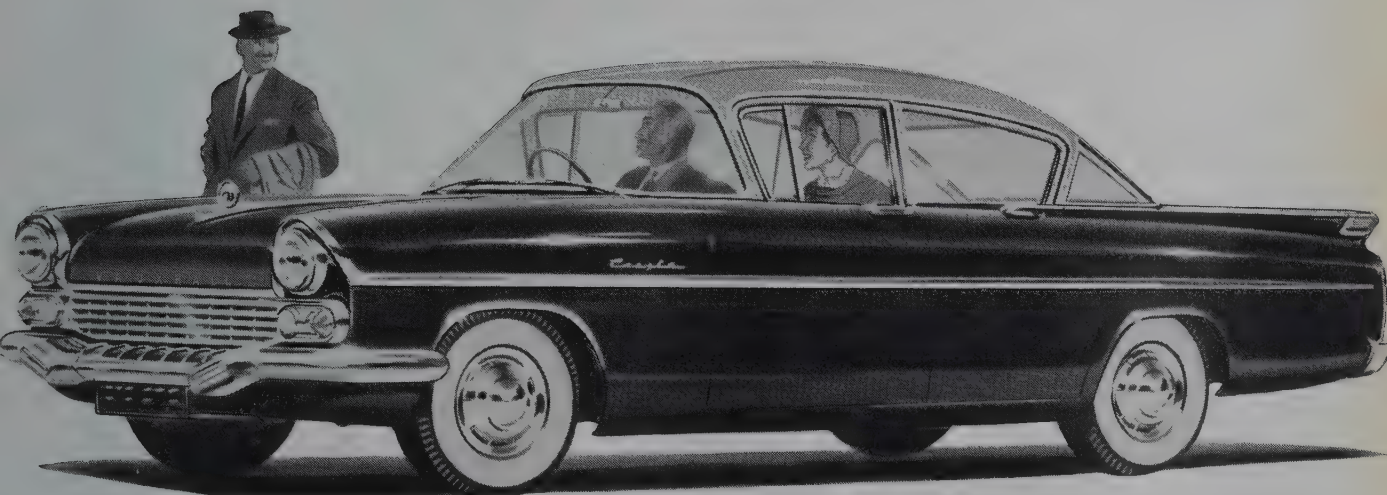


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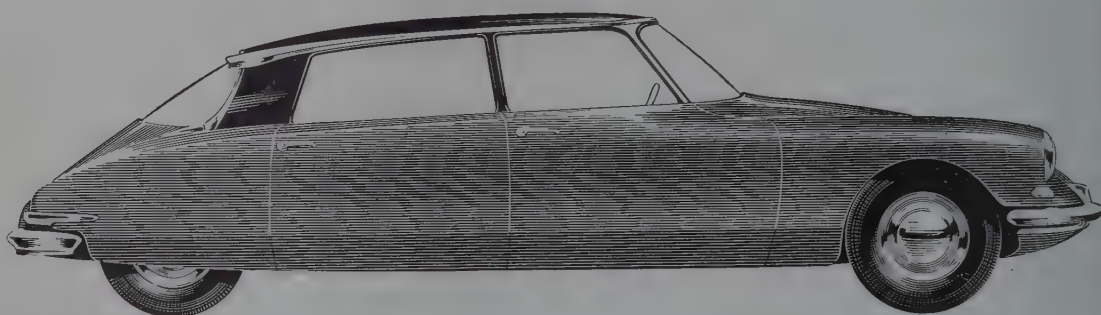
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atch after a few weeks have faded the original colour. I know from discussions with motorists that the first flush of pride of ownership is quickly dissipated when fading colours and deteriorating chromium become noticeable. This whole subject of colours seems to become rather pointless when one thinks how many purchasers do not obtain delivery of the colour combination they actually ordered. In so many cases the motorist feels compelled to take whatever colour is available on the day his name comes to the top of his dealer's list. If I am right on this, the manufacturers would be doing motorists a real service by offering many fewer colours and, perhaps, much soberer ones. The purchaser would still be glad to accept delivery, and the more sober colours would in the end give much better service and satisfaction. They might not persuade him to change to a newer car so often, and in that possibly rests the explanation.

The habit among larger manufacturers of using interchangeable parts among cars of different makes within the group no doubt reduces manufacturing costs and thus keeps down the selling price, but one cannot help wondering whether the process is not being carried too far, when the most important difference between cars of similar performance and capacity is in the shape of the frontal air entry. Such standardisation and centralisation can no doubt be justified, but it might seem to the casual observer that the logical sequel would be to build one car, rather than four similar cars with different-looking radiators.

The tendency among motorists to fit fancy devices on the ends of exhaust pipes seems to be waning, although London Transport are now fitting deflectors on bus exhaust pipes. Their effect is to direct the exhaust fumes on to the road surface, thus increasing the slipperiness of the road. It would, I think, be much better if all exhaust pipes were directed slightly upwards, and in the case of lorries and buses carried up to the top of the vehicle, to avoid the risks from all and sundry inhaling dangerous diesel fumes.

While one cannot avoid a feeling of disappointment that so few manufacturers seem prepared to take bold steps, this year's exhibition shows once again the steady improvement that is being made to cars, and it also demonstrates that the standard of finish on British cars is the highest.



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ENGLISH QUILTS WITH A PERSIAN ORIGIN

By PAULINE JOHNSTONE

TWO persistent features of English embroidery from the Tudor period until the beginning of the 19th century were the constant choice of flowers as a subject and a readiness to draw inspiration from Eastern examples. England's most important contact with the East during most of this period was through the trading operations of the East India Company, and the main causes of Eastern influence on English embroidery were naturally the stuffs brought home by traders with India, and later with China. It is perhaps, not so generally realised that that particularly happy combination of these twin themes, the English embroidered quilt of the early 18th century, owes its origin to Persia.

In South Persia in the 17th and 18th centuries there was a fashion for embroidered and quilted prayer rugs and bath mats. These mats, made of layers of soft white cotton quilted together, were embroidered with flower designs in coloured silks, mostly in chain stitch. There appear to have been two main types of design, very similar to each other in lay-out. Both had a flower border and a central medallion of flowers of the kind found in many Persian carpets. In one the remaining space was filled with twining stems and flowers in the style of the painted tilework of the Persian mosques. In the other the background was dotted with single flowers, each a complete unit in itself. These bath mats reached Northern India and undoubtedly provided the basic pattern for many of the printed cotton spreads which both India and Persia produced in large numbers. From India the printed cottons were brought to England, where they influenced the design of English embroidered bedspreads. It seems likely, however, that the Persian bath mats reached England direct as well, since the Shah allowed facilities to an English trading company at Isfahan; certainly the English quilts follow Persian style in every particular. Quilting, as, of course, an art widely practised in England in the 18th century, and many English spreads are very greatly superior in this respect to the Persian mats, which are usually quilted in plain diamond pattern.

The technique of the individual flower study, which was copied by the makers of the quilted mats, was first used in Persia as a brocade pattern. It was probably developed in the textile workshops of Isfahan during the 16th century, but its outstanding importance as a form of design during the 17th century was due to the influence of a single Persian painter, Shafi Abbasi. Muhammad Shafi was the son of the famous artist, Riza-i-Abbasi, court painter to Shah Abbas I (1587-1629). Later he in his turn became court painter to Shah Abbas II (1642-1667) and, like his father, adopted the suffix Abbasi.

Anyone who has travelled mile after mile, even by modern transport, across the stony deserts which cover the greater part of Persia, and has then in imagination made this same journey by mule or camel caravan, in a journey that would take three weeks for a stage now accomplished in one day, will sympathise with the Persian's deep love of gardens, of fountains and of flowers.

Isfahan, the Safavid capital and home town of Shafi Abbasi, lying as it does in a particularly fertile valley, is a flower-lover's paradise, its gardens and surrounding orchards providing a profusion of roses, carnations, irises, lilies, pansies and many other flowers. By the 16th century Persian love of flowers had already for several hundred years found expression in poetry inspired by Sufi mysticism, which held that all beauty and all creation was one with God, and that worship of beauty in any form was therefore worship of God. The sophisticated and leisured elegance of the Safavid court created an atmosphere perfectly in tune with these ideas and provided an admirable background for the painter who sought to convey the essential beauty of nature and of God contained in a single flower.

Muhammad Shafi and other painters of his day inherited a long tradition of the use of the floral form in decorative art: his father Riza was himself a noted flower-painter. Shafi, however, was the first of the great Persian painters to make the flower itself his main subject, his predecessors having used flowers as subordinate elements in a composition.

Ever since the Mongol invasions of the 14th century and the establishment of the Timurid dynasty in the 15th, Persia had maintained close trade relations with China, which in turn led to the exchange of artistic ideas. Persian decorative art, which during this period became steadily more naturalistic in style, absorbed and made its own several features

which were Chinese in origin. Among the most prominent of these was the curve to one side given to a tree or plant which was born of the Chinese abhorrence of anything rigid in plant form.

In Persian hands the curve took on a certain formality and stylisation which are absent in the Chinese originals, and this form became a marked characteristic of Persian textile patterns.

Shafi Abbasi's conception of flower design was an individual study of a single flower, entirely naturalistic in character, drawn from the living model with the delicate exactitude of a botanical sketch, but forming in itself a balanced artistic composition. Like many



PERSIAN BROCADE OF THE 16th OR 17th CENTURY. Muhammad Shafi and other painters of his day inherited a long tradition in the use of floral forms in decorative art

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Persian artists, he is known to have designed for the fine brocades which were so highly prized at the Safavid court and to which Persian weavers brought such a high degree of technical skill. Possibly because he was conscious of his art as essentially decorative, at any rate in so far as it concerned textile design, and because, like all good designers, he kept the technical demands of his medium before him, his flower studies in spite of their naturalism have the slightly stylised grace which transforms nature into art, and to this end he made frequent use of the traditional curve to the side. Brocade weavers used one or more of the individual studies repeated over the ground of the stuff in rows, the curve turning first one way and then the other in alternate rows.

Shafi Abbasi himself went to India later in life and died there in 1674. His flower paintings exercised a considerable influence on Indian book-bindings of the 18th century. In Persia the style that he had fostered lived on in brocade design for at least 200 years. The "Isfahan" brocades retained their charm for a considerable time after his death, but with continual copying the flower drawing became standardised and lost the freshness which is such an essential quality of the Shafi Abbasi designs. A few early embroideries also exist showing the style at its best, and it was used in embroidery in the quilted mats.

English quilts are to be found in both the Persian mat styles, but it is the individual flower study which seems to have caught the imagination of English needlewomen. English examples show the same delight in working from the living flower and have caught to a nicety the technique of the sideways movement, with its characteristic blending of naturalism and stylisation. English quilts as a whole show much greater freedom of expression and invention than the Persian mats and have brought to the flower designs an unmistakably English accent.

Illustrations: Victoria and Albert Museum

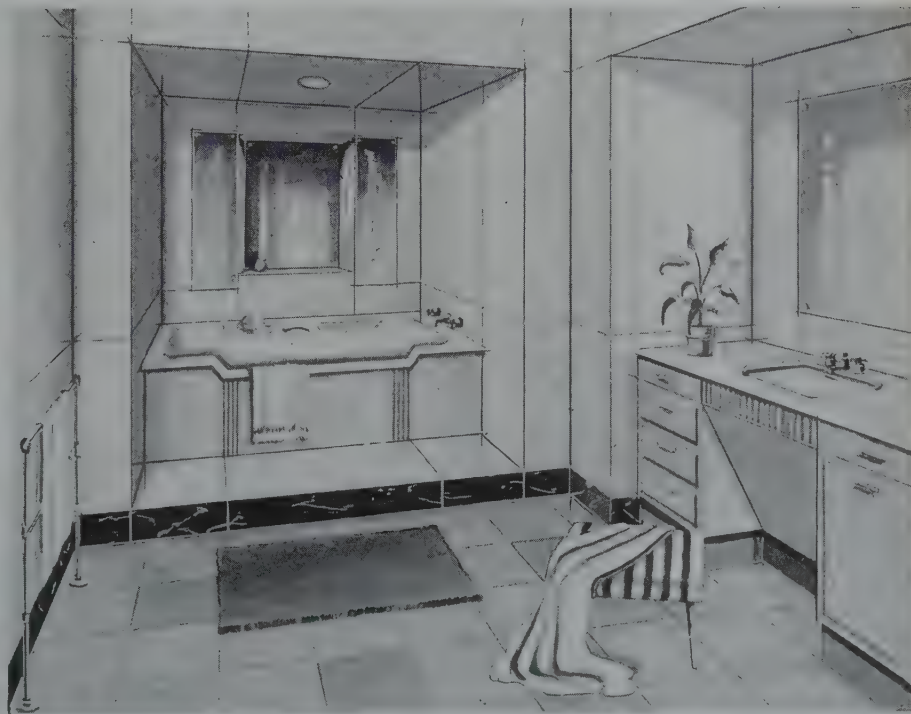


ENGLISH EMBROIDERED QUILT OF THE EARLY 18th CENTURY. "English examples show the same delight in working from the living flowers"

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INVENTORS OF THE 18th CENTURY

By HOOLE JACKSON

THE gay social life of the 18th century tends to obscure the great changes wrought in the English way of life by the inventors. They ended the reign of the long-established handcraft workers, and banished the spinning-wheel and home-weaving from the farms and cottages, where the usually large families of the time produced their wool or cotton and reaped a useful income from their work. Typical inventors were John Kay, who introduced the fly-shuttle, Richard Arkwright and his power-mills, and Lewis Paul, friend of Doctor Johnson and inventor of spinning by rollers.

The protracted legal wars between inventor and inventor and technicalities of methods of spinning and weaving hide a story which is interwoven with even the famous Johnsonian circle, and even more significantly with changes in English architecture and social life in provincial country towns.

Dr. Aikin gives a fair picture of merchant trading life in England before the introduction of the power-loom. "The chapmen used to keep gangs of pack-horses, and accompany them to the principal towns with goods in packs, which they opened and sold to shopkeepers, lodging what was unsold in small stores at the inns. The pack-horses brought back sheep's wool, which was bought on the journey and sold to makers of worsted yarn at Manchester, or to the clothiers of Rochdale, Saddleworth, and the West Riding of Yorkshire."

Aikin was writing in 1795, and his picture was unchanged from that of the 15th century, when one of the travelling merchants with his pack-train provided a romance of almost the Dick Whittington order. Probably many a peripatetic wool merchant fell in love with a pretty country girl encountered during his travels and wedded her. Thomasine Bonaventura, of Cornwall, might scarcely have been remembered among the many, had not her romance led to a rather unusual story.

Richard Bunsby, coming on Thomasine watching her father's flocks pasturing not far from the Cornish height of Brown Willy, was so taken by her that he approached her parents and carried her off to London to be servant to his wife. When he became a widower he wedded Thomasine, and he left her his fortune; she wedded again, and yet a third time, and the third husband was Sir John Percival, Lord Mayor of London in 1498. By this and her unfailing kindness to her old neighbours Thomasine's story is preserved. It stresses well the kind of happy wandering life enjoyed by the wool-merchants right up to the time of Arkwright.

At the beginning of the 18th century money seems to have been in full supply, attributed usually to the large sums brought into circulation by the wars and taxes of Queen Anne's reign. Manchester, described as a country town,



JOHN KAY, THE INVENTOR OF THE FLY-SHUTTLE. He was born in 1704, and died in poverty in France about 1764

was singularly fortunate in benefiting by the munificence of Lady Bland of Hulme. In addition to her own fortune, she wedded a wealthy husband, and contributed largely to the building of St. Anne's Church, which became the hub of Manchester's social life, including a dancing assembly-hall of which Lady Bland was also chief patron.

Aikin waxes enthusiastic about this gay and genteel centre of Manchester. He states that at the weekly assemblies "the ladies had their maids come with lanterns and pattens to conduct them home—Lady Bland was of a cheerful disposition, and so fond of young company that she had frequent balls in her hall at Hulme, and, often, when an old woman, danced in the same set with her grandson."

St. Anne's Church was built in 1708, when the act authorising this was passed; St. Anne's Square, and the pleasant streets adjoining it soon followed, and it remained the rendezvous of the local high society well into the days of my youth, and the most delightful little centre of Manchester. In 1750 there had been a stand for hackney-coaches, and horse-carriage stands still existed in the early 1900s; sedan-chairs had been even more popular, and Aikin states: "Few country towns have been better supplied with them."

By 1730, and onward to 1770, great changes were taking place in the cotton and wool trades, then very much more interwoven

than to-day; in fact, so much so that Defoe in his *Tour* (1727) was misled into thinking that cotton was an independent manufacture, as to-day, which it was not. With money very free, many wealthy young men were attracted to the trade, and the merchants found them a lucrative source of income, as apprentice-fees were in the neighbourhood of £250.

The introduction of these young men, often from homes of fashion, led to a minor revolution in the manner of home life in the merchants' houses. A back parlour was allotted to the paying guest, provided with a cosy fireplace, and the luxury of tea twice a day was added. With the improvement in trade, and the consequent greater profit, the apprentice fees of this order increased until, by 1769, the highest fee on record, £500, was charged.

The change in home-life is possibly better understood when the simple item, tea, is considered. Aikin records that a "respectable old lady" could not bring herself to change to the new beverages of tea and coffee, and, wherever she visited, was provided with the once more usual tankard of ale and, in her case, with a pipe of tobacco. It might be remembered here that the pipe of tobacco was by no means the prerogative of the cottage-woman.

Even before the famous '45, the duel between the new beverages and table fare was beginning. The familiar provision of dry sweetmeats, cakes, ginger-bread, fruits and home-made wines was giving way to the tea-habit. Club-life in the provincial towns also developed as the wealth began to flow into merchant's and manufacturer's pockets. Aikin mentions the story of John Shawe of Manchester, who allowed punch-parties in his inn.

The patrons were wealthy businessmen, and this was their club. Shawe cleared his rooms by going round cracking a whip with a long lash and crying: "Past eight o'clock, gentlemen." This example of early-closing is the sole cause of Shawe's immortality.

The changes wrought among the country people were even greater and far more tragic. William Radcliffe, who improved the power-loom, is the best authority on this. His picture of the rural spinners and weavers is brief but precise. "The land in our township was occupied by fifty to sixty farmers; rents, to the best of my recollection, did not exceed ten shillings per statute acre; and, out of these fifty or sixty farmers, there were only six or seven who raised their rents directly from the produce of their farms; all the rest got their rents partly in some branch of trade, such as spinning and weaving wool, linen, and cotton."

Six to eight pairs of hands were required for the preparation and spinning of yarn for the use of a single weaver. From the child of seven or eight to the grey-beard



MANCHESTER AND SALFORD IN A PRINT IN 1730. By 1730 great changes were taking place in the cotton and wool trades



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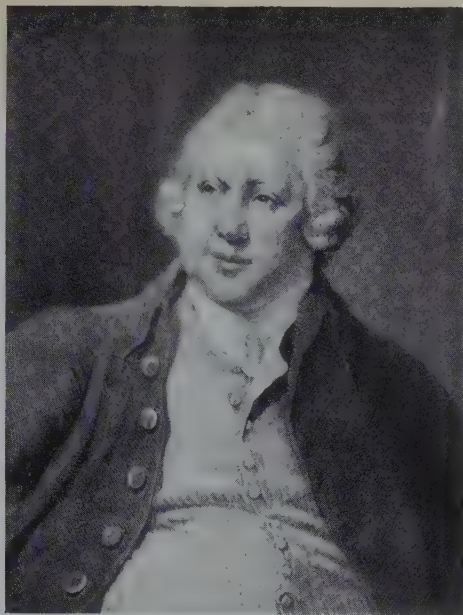
whose eyes were still clear-sighted, every member of the family was employed, and could earn about three shillings a week. Cottage and farm had their little loom-shop or shed, and cottage rents were from a guinea to two guineas *per annum*.

This was the idyllic period of hand-spinning and weaving which it took a full century to overthrow finally and completely, despite the swift expansion of power-looms and the rise of hosts of mills. Nor was the industry as regional as it became in later times. Colchester, far from the north, was noted for its woollen manufactory where bays, not then spelt baize, was made. This business was owned by the father of John Kay, inventor of the fly-shuttle, and here the younger Kay found opportunity to exercise his inventive mind. He took out his first patent in 1730.

As the century of industrial changes drew to a close and the 19th was born, a noticeable alteration in the English scene took place. Houses of brick became much more frequent; and the age of wood and plaster or stone was almost over for household dwellings. Interior improvements marched alongside this: and the rows of brick cottages for workers sprang up around the mill centres and the more luxurious brick residences of the commercial kings.

This "new society" was sometimes linked with the old in interesting ways. Lewis Paul, the son of a French emigré who kept a druggist business in St. Paul's Churchyard, was certainly of the Johnson circle and on fairly close terms with the doctor, as a letter from Johnson to Paul, printed in Croker's edition of Boswell, establishes. Under date December 23, 1755, Johnson writes: "I would not have you think that I forget or neglect you. I have not been out of doors since you saw me."

The friendship lasted while Paul lived, and Paul took as pupil to his "pinking of crapes and tammys" business a protégée of Johnson, Miss Swynfen, more familiar to readers of Boswell as Mrs. Desmoulins. Linked with Paul were others of the Johnsonian circle—Warren, the Birmingham bookseller, and James and Cave. Warren



RICHARD ARKWRIGHT (1732-92), ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE 18th-CENTURY INVENTORS

put up a sum of money to help Paul establish his business.

Interesting also is the introduction into workhouses of spinning and weaving. This is well brought out in Dyer's long poem *The Fleece*, in which the poet wrote of the new age of his time, much as Erasmus Darwin extolled Arkwright's mills later in his *Botanic Garden* of 1789.

Dyer wrote at length, and gave an idyllic picture of spinning and weaving in a workhouse. He also gave a poetic description of Paul's invention, much as Darwin described Arkwright's Derwent experiment at Cromford Mill,

Derbyshire. The following lines indicate Dyer's eulogy and the manner:

... the younger hands,
Ply at the easy work of winding yarn
On their swiftly circling engines, and their notes
Warble together, as a choir of larks;
Such joy arises in the mind employed.

John Kay was not fortunate. Unlike Arkwright, he died in poverty in France, and his daughter, who shared his misfortune, went into a nunnery. He was born near Bury in Lancashire in 1704, not far from where the Flemings had established woollen manufacture in the 14th century.

Lewis Paul approached the Duke of Bedford; the draft of his appeal is in Johnson's handwriting, requesting that his machine might be introduced into the London Foundling Hospital, of which the Duke was president. Johnson was ever ready to lend his pen for the use of his friends, one of his most happy traits.

Not as fortunate as Arkwright and troubled, as were all the inventors, by legal battles to establish his patent-rights, Paul was not without good friends in high places, and he did not suffer poor Kay's fate. He died at Brook Green, Hammersmith, and was buried at Paddington in April, 1759.

His will shows that he was in good circumstances; his servant, Alice Morgan, received an annuity of £8. His plate, linen, printed books, £200 and an annuity of £200 were left to Jane Wright, wife of an apothecary, and the residue of his estate to Thomas Yeo, solicitor of Gray's Inn, with the direction that he should take the name of Paul.

Paul, linked with the literary London-circle, was one of the small band who formed the core of the 18th-century inventors. The provincial towns grew in importance and influence; new centres of society emerged, as in Manchester, as well as of culture; and architecture gained a new direction and impetus. Through these men a glimpse of old and new England is possible in a rare and interesting way.

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A VANISHING WATERWAY

By PAUL N. WILSON

THE Kendal and Lancaster Canal has no particular claim to fame. It is remarkable for neither its antiquity or length, nor the engineering difficulties encountered in its construction, but early in the 19th century it helped to bring prosperity to Kendal, the small town at its northern terminus. Although it is now closed and partially drained, it remains a pleasant feature of the south Westmorland and north Lancashire countryside.

Kendal, from the Middle Ages, was a "woollen" town. In 1331 John Kemp, a woollen manufacturer from Flanders, obtained royal permission to establish himself in England, and chose Kendal as the most suitable site for his business. For 500 years wool was the staple industry, and the town's motto *Panus mihi Panis* (Wool is my bread) was literally true. With the advent of the Industrial Revolution the trade of the town increased. The River Kent and its tributaries provided ample water power to drive fulling mills, carding engines and power looms, and the dyers and tanners also made good use of the swiftly flowing, pure water. Paper mills were established north of the town, and gunpowder mills to the south.

At the end of the 18th century Kendal was ready for a big commercial expansion; only adequate methods of transport were lacking. In 1792 a meeting was called in Lancaster to consider building a canal from the Wigan coal-fields by way of Preston and Lancaster to Kendal. The proposition was unanimously adopted, the committee were instructed to obtain Parliamentary authority, and over £247,000 towards the cost was promptly subscribed. The work was entrusted to John Rennie, even then one of the best known civil engineers of the period.

The knowledge that the canal was on the way created boom conditions in Kendal. The three main mills, Castle Mills, Dockray Hall Mills and Low Mills, were largely or completely re-built and equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. The open spaces in the yards filled up with workpeople's small and insanitary cottages, and streets of houses were built. The old "mill bridge" across the River Kent, leading to the canal terminus, was replaced by a fine two-arched stone bridge in 1818, which still carries much of the heavy north-south traffic passing through the town.

The canal was opened on June 18, 1819, and the day was treated as one of the greatest



1.—AN ANGLER AT A BRIDGE OVER THE KENDAL AND LANCASTER CANAL, NEAR BORWICK, LANCASHIRE. "For anglers the canal is a happy hunting ground"

festivity. At nine o'clock in the morning the mayor and corporation marched to the Canal Head, and, together with other important citizens and their ladies, embarked in the Corporation barge. The party set off to the accompaniment of ringing bells and firing cannon, several of the latter having been brought to the town for the occasion. They made their way to Crooklands, a distance of seven miles. At the Hincaster tunnel, they were met by another party which had come up from Lancaster. There were several bands on the barges, and each hoisted an appropriate flag. The two parties returned together, and reached Kendal at five o'clock in the evening, when they were greeted with loud cheers by the majority of the population, who had assembled on the Castle Hill overlooking the canal.

The subsequent dinner at the Town Hall

appears to have been particularly successful. Among a large number of toasts was one proposed by the Mayor: "A bottle at night and business in the morning," and another by T. Wilson, "Old wine and young women." Fifty years later the children of these jovial toppers, busy teaching their workpeople the virtues of chapel-going and total abstinence, must have looked back with horror on the stories of these riotous proceedings.

The canal was a great success. It brought in coal and raw materials, and carried away the finished products of the town and neighbouring villages. A fast passenger service between Kendal and Preston was provided in 1820.

This prosperity was short-lived. Before the canal was completed the railway pioneers on the north-east coast were busy with their development work, and in 1825 the first passenger-carrying railway was opened from Stockton to Darlington. The great age of railways had dawned, and the fate of the smaller canals was sealed. The business men of Kendal became almost more enthusiastic about the railways than they had been about the canal. In 1836 Cornelius Nicholson, of Kendal, set about the task of raising money to continue the railway from London to Lancaster as far as Carlisle, the route to pass through Kendal. The Canal Company naturally objected and offered to subscribe £50,000 on condition that the railway went up the Lune Valley, many miles clear of the territory they served.

Both were disappointed. The railway engineers decided that if the line was to be carried over Shap Fell it must start to climb some miles south of Kendal, so it had to pass well to the east of the town, and 200 feet above it. But the Canal Company lost completely.

A branch line to Windermere was immediately planned, and in 1846, only 27 years after the canal was opened, there was direct rail communication between Kendal and London.

Ultimately the canal was purchased by the London and North



2.—THE RIVER LUNE VIADUCT. "A mile from Lancaster is the main engineering work, the crossing of the River Lune"

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3.—A LOCK-KEEPER'S COTTAGE AT TEWITFIELD. At Tewitfield there are eight locks which raise the level of the canal to 146 feet above sea level (Right) 4.—THE 378-YARD HINCASTER TUNNEL. The horses were unhitched and sent to meet the barges at the other end

Western Railway Company and was used almost solely to bring coal to the town. In 1856 the big warehouses at the Canal Head which had been designed for the loading and unloading of goods were sealed off and let to a local engineering company. The two stone arches through which the barges used to glide to rest under the high slate roofs can still be seen in the middle of a modern factory. The coal was unloaded on to open wharves.

Until the outbreak of the 1914-18 war some of the barges carried out a charming function. Every Whit-Monday they took the Sunday-school children of Kendal three and a half miles to Sedgwick and back. This annual outing was the highlight of the year for many of the children and those of us who were too young to participate listened with envy during the drab war years to the descriptions of these superb picnics given to us by parents and older brothers. Until 1940, coal still came by canal, but in 1942, owing to a leak at the northern end, this section was drained off, never to be refilled.

Although the canal never lies far from the main A6 road, or the Euston-to-Carlisle railway line, the tow path still remains a pleasant refuge in a noisy world. In the summer it is grown up with grass, but there is always a footpath, and every one of the 25 miles from Lancaster to Kendal has a charm of its own. A mile from Lancaster is the main engineering work, the crossing of the River Lune. The following description of the aqueduct is given by Samuel Smiles in his *Lives of the Engineers*, published in 1862 and dealing with the life of Rennie:

The aqueduct over the Lune is the principal architectural work on the canal, consisting of five semi-circular arches of 75 feet span each; the soffits being 50 feet, and the surface of the canal 62 feet above the average level of the river. The total length of the aqueduct—which forms a prominent feature of the landscape—is 600 feet. The whole is built of hard sandstone, the masonry being in imitation rock-work, the top surmounted by a handsome Doric cornice and balustrade. It exhibits, in fine combination, the important qualities of strength, durability, and elegance in design; and even at this day it will bear favourable comparison with the best works of its kind in the kingdom.

Beyond the aqueduct the canal passes under the A6 road—a low bridge at the north end of Lancaster just before the 30 mile limit

de-restriction sign—and runs west to Hest Bank, where it is within a few hundred yards of the sea coast. Here, in the summer, a few motor-launches ply for hire over the three-mile stretch to Carnforth. On this section canal, road and rail run as close together as it is possible for them to be, but the railway passenger, looking at his watch and wondering how much longer it will take him to reach Carlisle, and the motorist grumbling to his wife about the appalling behaviour of the road-hogs in front of and behind him, have no knowledge of the peaceful sheet of water just above, whose calm is disturbed only by the occasional leisurely passing of a pleasure boat or the plop of an angler's float as he casts his line.

Beyond Carnforth the canal turns inland, following the contours as it must to cross the River Keer, then north to the charming village of Borwick and the locks at Tewitfield. These form the second major engineering work after the Lune aqueduct. There are eight locks, spaced over half a mile, and they raise the level some 70 feet to 146 feet above sea level, at which it remains until it reaches the terminus. The lock gates spew water through their cracks, but in happy contrast the lock-keeper's cottage and garden are neat and well kept.

Here it enters the gently rolling dairy country of South Westmorland and passes



5.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN FROM KENDAL ON A WHIT-MONDAY OUTING BY BARGE. Every Whit-Monday until 1914 barges took the Sunday-school children of Kendal to Sedgwick and back

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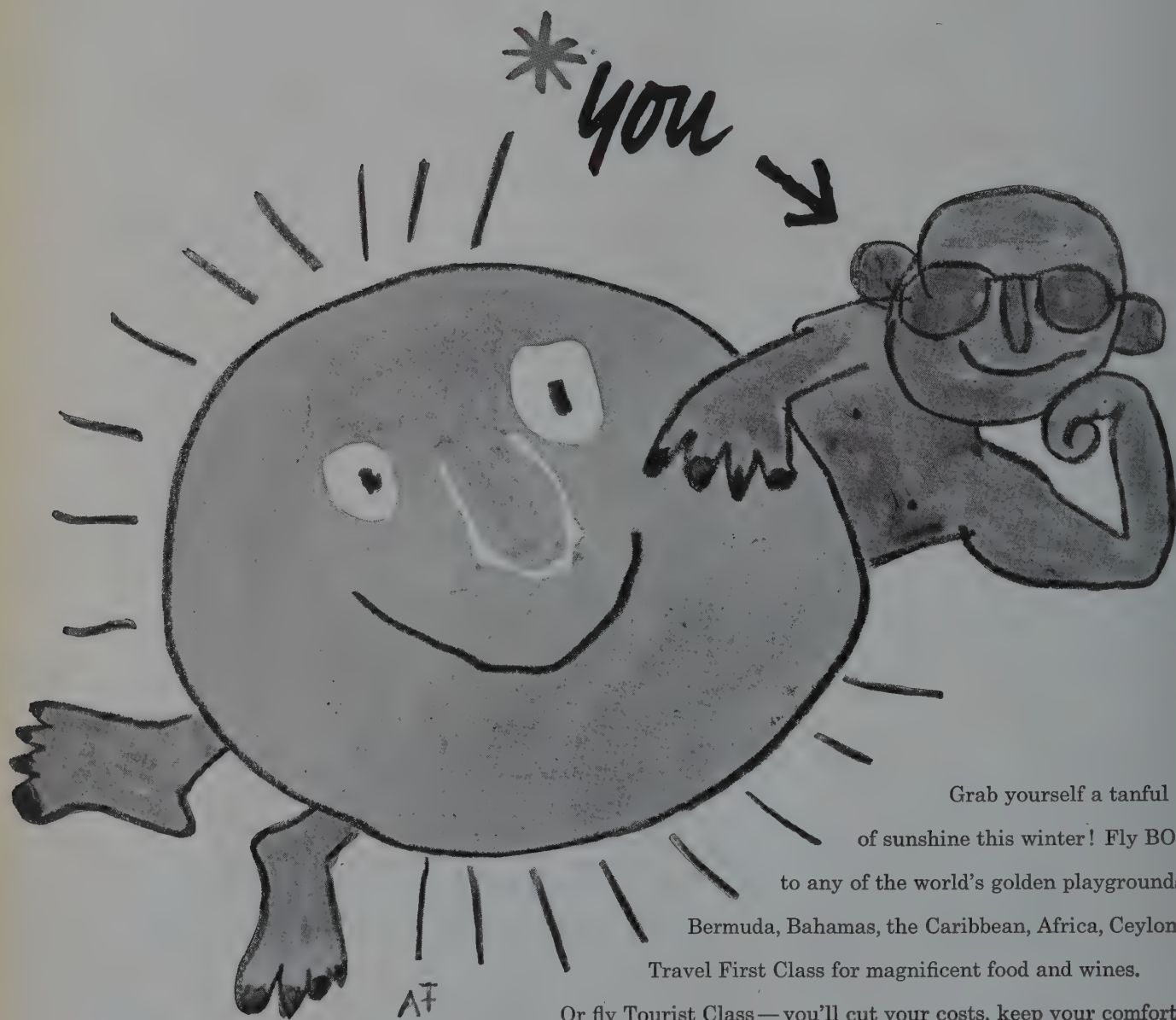
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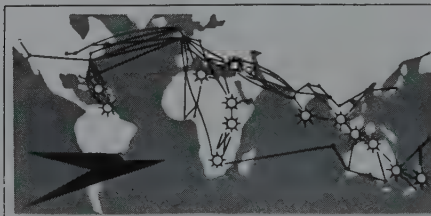
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under the steep slopes of Farleton Knott to Crooklands, where its main water supply from Killington reservoir was fed in. The next two miles must have provided some headaches for the engineers. The line had to be carried north-west, then due west, and finally, slightly south until a tunnel could not be avoided. Nowadays civil engineers rub their hands with joy at the thought of five-mile tunnels, but in 1818, before even the technique of railway tunnelling had started to develop, the canal builders and users hated them like the plague. Tunnels were made as short and as small as possible. There was no tow path, and the horses were unhitched and sent to meet the barges at the opposite end. The Hincaster tunnel is only 378 yards long, so the barges could "walk" their own barges through, lying on their backs and pushing with their feet against the top. In some of the long tunnels in the Midlands a special team of men were employed solely for this arduous duty.

From this point the bed is almost dry and choked with long grass and weeds, but distant views of the Lakeland hills steadily unfold. Just before reaching the little village of Sedgwick the canal passes high above the banks of the swiftly flowing waters of the River Kent, and it has been suggested that a proportion of river should be diverted into the canal at Kendal and returned here to generate hydro-electric power, where a fall of 120 feet could have been obtained. The scheme was one which can only be described as possible, but hardly practical and certainly not economic. The road through Sedgwick passes under the canal through a tunnel-like bridge of unusual design.

The last mile into Kendal provided a delightful walk, along which the inhabitants strolled with their children and their dogs on Sunday afternoons and summer evenings. They could reach the tow path by steps or a stile at every bridge, and the mere sight of a barge was a thrill for the children, especially if it were unloading coal at the gas works. In an age when it was an adventure to travel five miles from home, the canal barge became linked with the railway train as an almost mystic transporter



6.—BRIDGE AT THE FOOT OF FARLETON KNOTT. The canal passes through the gently rolling country of South Westmorland, under the steep slope of Farleton Knott

to the great unknown world beyond the horizon.

Nearly every January or February the canal would freeze, though the ice was usually lumpy. Skating in the town was never good, as ice seldom formed below the bridges, and the surface was always littered with the stones and rubbish thrown by those who wanted to know if it was "bearing," and those who could not resist the fun of throwing. It froze quickly, and as it was close to the yards and the new housing estates it gave many Kendal boys and girls their first chance to learn the joys of skating.

Where the water is still reasonably deep the anglers come at week-ends with their stools and rods; for them the canal is a happy hunting ground. At its northern end it is an ugly trench to be filled in, and steadily the work goes on. One of the five bridges in Kendal has gone, and the others will follow. All trace of this once important highway will disappear, and in another generation a small voice will say: "Daddy, why is that road called Canal Head North?"

Illustrations: 1-4, the author. 5, Jack O'Connor, Kendal.

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WHEN THISTLES WERE POT-HERBS

By G. E. FUSSELL

OUR ancestors three hundred years ago did not greatly favour eating raw vegetables; some people even objected to cooked ones. The servant in husbandry, who lived in the farm-house, disliked the sight of a great plenty of cabbage on the table. He thought such things were provided by the master only to reduce the quantity of meat supplied. Many of the masters themselves did not provide vegetables; they feared that such things only excited already keen appetites.

Some doctors supported the idea that it was unwholesome to eat raw vegetables, and quite well educated people believed them. A story is told of a cucumber, a plant always looked at rather askance for some reason, that was given as a present to a lady in Cambridge. She feared to eat it or put it upon her table and in turn made a gift of it to another. Again it was feared and passed on. It was, indeed, passed from one household to another until it got back to its original owner.

There is always a minority who will not hold the currently accepted view, and people who travelled abroad, particularly in France, learned the taste for salads. Among these was the famous diarist, John Evelyn. He wrote a little book, *Acetaria*, which was printed in 1699. Making a salad called for a great deal of judgement and experience. In *The Composure of a Sallat* every plant should come in to bear its part without being overpowered by some other or stronger taste. And everything must be washed clean.

Esculent plants and herbs in general could be used as salads, or a mixture "of Edule Plants and Roots of several kinds" could be prepared to be eaten raw or green, blanched or candied. Pot-herbs did not "challenge the name of sallat." They were eaten in too simple a manner, raw with some acetous juice, oil or salt "to give them a grateful gust and vehicle."

A good many things were used then that have grown out of fashion now. Alexanders Evelyn thought much in the nature of parsley, since it was horse-parsley or wild parsley and called the black pot-herb as well. In the 17th century it was "usually sown in all the Gardens in Europe," according to Culpeper, but I wonder. Few people would be inclined to grow it for a salad now, but Evelyn said that the sprouts, buds and tops were eaten in spring and blanched in winter with oil, pepper and salt, etc. This plant also made an excellent spring pottage; used then it cleansed the blood. It was a herb of Jupiter and therefore friendly to nature, for it warmed a cold stomach and had a variety of other virtues. And as Culpeper put it: "Now you know what *Alexander Pottage* is good for, that you may no longer eat it out of Ignorance, but out of Knowledge."

Cabbages were seldom eaten raw except by the Dutch. The best were imported from Denmark and Russia. In this country, then as now, they were boiled, but Culpeper did not like them, in spite of the virtues with which earlier writers had invested them. For him they were "extream windy, whether you take them as Meat or Medicine, yea, as windy Meat as can be eaten unless you eat Bag-Pipes or Bellows." The cauliflower was, he grudgingly adds, "something more tolerable and the wholesome food of the two." Evelyn liked his cauliflowers boiled, then steeped in milk and seethed again in beef broth.

Great play has been made now and then of the fact that the poor villagers gathered nettles to make broth. This is supposed to be an indication of extreme poverty, low wages and unemployment. It could not have been for this reason that Evelyn and the herbalists recommended them. Some people ate the buds and tender Cimaes raw after a little bruising. Others boiled them in spring pottage. Culpeper was quite dogmatic about nettles: "You know *Mars* is hot and dry," he informed his readers, "and if you know as well that winter is hot and moist; then you may know as well the reason why Nettle tops eaten in spring consume the phlegmatick Superfluities in the Body of Man



THISTLES, WHICH THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO "HAD PLENTY OF MEDICINAL USES AND COULD BE USED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD"

that the coldness and moisture of Winter hath left behind." The secret was that nettles were ruled by Mars.

Thistles grew as prolifically then as now, and were such a prickly business that they too were ruled by Mars. For all that they had plenty of medicinal uses and could, at least one variety, be used as spring pottage, to clear the blood. This was "Our Ladies Thistle," which was particularly prickly. Boiled in spring it was excellent, but the cook must be careful to remove the prickles, unless she had a mind to choke herself and the people she fed. Galen is said to have eaten the sow thistle as if it was lettuce, and apparently it was "exceedingly welcome" to the late Moroccan ambassador and his retinue, presumably in the time of James II or William and Mary.

Another largely forgotten salad is samphire. It was either pickled or eaten cold and crude when young and tender. It is still grown and collected near Skegness in Lincolnshire. Its tender stalk, with thick, almost round, long

leaves of a deep green colour, are sappy and had a hot and spicy taste. The root has the same taste.

One good old fashion had not fallen into disuse in 1684, although it has almost, if not entirely, to-day: it was boiled fennel with fish. It consumed "the phlegmatick humour which fish most plentifully affords, and annoys the body by." Therefore it was "a most fit herb for the purpose." Culpeper sardonically added that few who used it knew why or wherefore they did so. He supposed the reason of its benefit in this way was because it was a herb of Mercury, under Virgo, and therefore bore antipathy to Pisces. Apart from this use as a seasoning, Evelyn liked the stalk peeled when young and dressed like celery.

The earth nut was found growing wild near Kingston in Surrey. It cannot have been the ground nut, of course, but was probably what children used to call "pig nuts". The peasants used to eat these with the rind peeled off, but Evelyn, who had a house in Surrey, preferred them boiled.

Dandelion leaves are not, so far as I know, used in this country to-day. In other words, I have never seen them used in an English restaurant, although I used to when I went to the cheaper Soho establishments years ago. They used to serve roast chicken and a salad of dandelion leaves as one course in the dinners that are somewhat startling to remember. Our ancestors, too, believed in them. The leaves, which could be collected in any meadow or pasture ground, were also chopped as pot-herbs with a few "Alexanders" and boiled in broth. The buds and leaves of the elder were used in the same way. Gathered in spring, they made excellent pottage.

Another weed of the hedges and ditches, cleavers (*Galium Aparine*), also called goose-grass, was familiarly taken in broth "to keep them lean and lank that are apt to grow fat." Perhaps it was efficacious in this way because it was under the dominion of the moon. Evelyn liked "its tender winders" mixed with young nettle tops.

I have given a preponderance of wild plants that could be gathered by anyone who cared to collect them. They can still. But there were dozens of other plants that were carefully grown in the herb garden to be used as salads, and often enough as medicine as well. The great thing was to mix the appropriate plants together, whether they were cultivated or gathered from the wild.

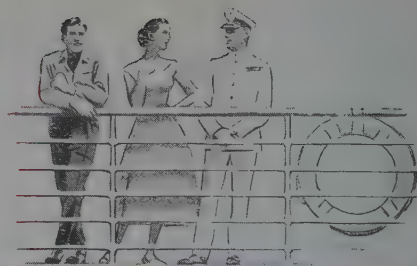


John Markham

NETTLES, WHICH WERE WIDELY EATEN AND WERE RECOMMENDED BY EVELYN AND CULPEPER

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LAND OF SUNNY CONTRASTS

FROM POLISHED METAL TO LOOKING-GLASS

By GEOFFREY WILLS

SPECULUM is a word used occasionally for a mirror, but is applied principally to those made of metal. It was used also to describe the crystals and polished stones into which astrologers gazed, and the once-famous speculum of Dr. John Dee, the Elizabethan magician, rests in the British Museum.

The surprising effect of seeing one's own reflection must have intrigued mankind from the date of its discovery, and primitive man would have been driven to seek something portable and more reliable when he had once found out the properties of a sheet of water. The Greeks, Romans and Chinese used polished metal hand-mirrors with decorated backs and handles, but they knew of glass ones and Pliny mentions a manufactory of them at Sidon. Large mirrors, of a size sufficient to reflect the entire human figure, are recorded by Seneca, but these were not at all common.

The reflecting quality of a polished object has long been held to have some magical significance. Pausanias relates a belief that if a mirror was lowered into a well at Patræ until the rim grazed the surface of the water and was left in that position for a time, on retraction it would show the face of the sick person, either dead or alive, on whose behalf the ceremony had been performed. More recently, there was investigation into the alleged magical properties of certain Oriental metal hand-mirrors; these presented a faultlessly smooth surface to the eye, but when a light was shone on them and this was reflected on to a white wall, the design moulded and engraved on the back of the mirror could be seen clearly on the wall. This was found to have been caused by the method of manufacture which was investigated and reported upon in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society in 1878.

Metal mirrors remained popular throughout the Middle Ages. As in Classical times, they were of varying composition: steel, silver, bronze and other alloys, with the principal surface highly polished and the back and rim often moulded and engraved. Their popularity would seem to have been widespread even as late as the year 1701. Then Dr. William Salmon, a gentleman dubbed by the *Dictionary of National Biography* an "empiric," published in his *Polygraphice* no fewer than three formulæ for the making of steel glasses. These were composed of copper, tin and arsenic in different proportions, with the addition of "red Tartar calcined," nitre, linseed oil and alum. He describes also the materials and methods used for polishing the plates, and concludes by writing: "The reason why these Metallick Glasses are called *Steel Glasses*, is not from their being made of Steel, for there is no steel in them; but from the very great Hardness of their Temper and Composition. equalizing that of Steel; these



1.—KING CHARLES'S ROOM, COTEHELE HOUSE, CORNWALL, ABOUT 1840. A steel mirror stands on the chest of drawers by the window. Such mirrors were used from ancient times until the 18th century

being extremely hard, white and not very brittle, and therefore the more easily polished, and made admirably fine."

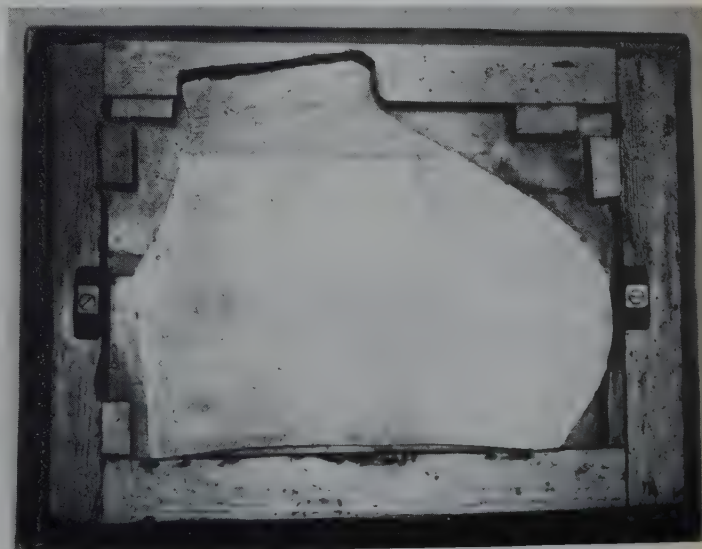
Incidentally, Salmon warns his readers: "If these Glasses are sullied or made dull with the Air, or any thick Vapour, you must clear them by rubbing not with Woolen or Linnen, but with a piece of Deers or Goats Skin, wiping it in an oblique Line."

A number of ancient metal mirrors have been preserved, and specimens are to be seen in the principal museums. More recent examples are known mainly from illustrations in manuscripts or from carved representations on tombs. A well-known specimen of a speculum is the one at Cotehele House, Cornwall, a National Trust property of which the contents belong to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. This mirror is shown clearly in one of Nicholas Condé's lithographs of the interior of the house, published about 1840 (Fig. 1). Further, it was mentioned some ten years earlier in a note on the house printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It is illustrated here in Figs. 2 and 3; the former shows a front view of the moulded ebonised frame, which was veneered at one time with pieces of tortoiseshell. The back of the sheet of metal composing the mirror (Fig. 3) shows that the cast plate did not receive any shaping or finishing, and attention

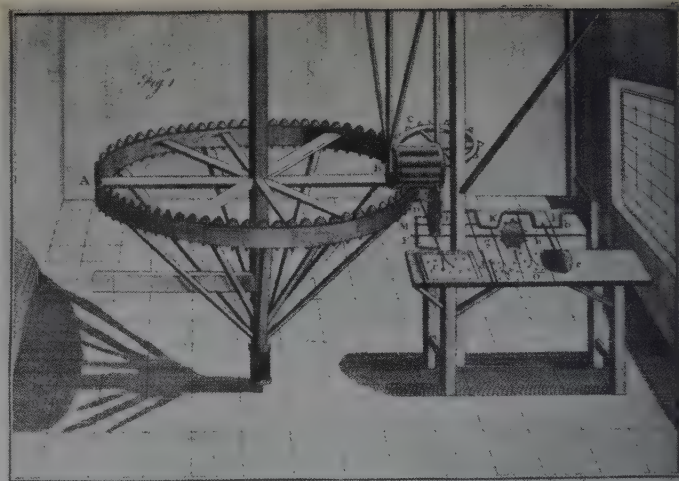
was lavished only on the front. The metal itself has a distinct pinkish and coppery colouring in places and contrasting patches of green verdigris, but where it is polished is perfectly white and steely. Measuring only 10 by 12 inches overall, the metal is noticeably heavy; it weighs just over 6 lb. and is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.

During the 18th century metal continued to be used for mirrors, but these were burning-mirrors and the reflecting-mirrors of telescopes. Methods of making the former are given not only in Salmon's book, but by John Barrow in the *Dictionarium Polygraphicum: or the Whole Body of Arts Regularly Digested*, published over thirty years later in 1735. The curved surface of the burning-mirror was used to concentrate and reflect the rays of the sun, and by this means Archimedes is said to have destroyed the fleet of Marcellus with a fire that raged in spite of the attempts of Neptune to extinguish it.

The making of glass mirrors was understood in Europe in the Middle Ages, and a French writer in 1270 noted that mirrors of "glass and lead" were the best. However, the glass itself was so impure that a satisfactory reflection was seldom obtained, and the use of metal remained general. It was early in the 16th century that the glass-makers of Murano established the near-monopoly they enjoyed for a considerable



2.—THE STEEL MIRROR IN FIG. 1. (Right) 3.—BACK OF THE MIRROR. The cast plate did not receive any shaping or finishing



4.—GLASS-MAKING, FROM THE *DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES* (1766). (Left) Casting a glass plate; (right) grinding and polishing. (Right) 5.—BURROUGHS GLASS-POLISHING MACHINE. This was power-driven. Also from the *Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*

period; a monopoly that made their drinking, ornamental and looking-glasses acclaimed throughout the Western hemisphere.

The Venetian method of manufacturing mirrors would not appear to have been conducive to the production of perfectly flat and even sheets of glass, but the craftsmen grew so highly skilled that they succeeded in spite of the clumsiness of the method. A quantity of molten glass is gathered on the end of the blowing-iron—a hollow iron rod—and the craftsman, in the words of John Barrow, "steps up on a kind of block or stool, about 5 foot high, that he may have the more liberty or room to ballance it, as it lengthens in the blowing." The glass bubble is blown and elongated to the shape of a sausage and, when it is sufficiently large and the walls are of an even thickness, the two ends are cut off. Then a slit is made along the length of the cylinder remaining, and the sheet of molten glass is pulled apart and rolled flat. Finally,

the glass is cooled slowly (annealed) and ground and polished.

Although the Venetian government passed stringent laws restraining any of their glass-makers from emigrating, and prescribing the death penalty for any who did, a number of the men left their homes to work in other countries. Notably, under the patronage of Colbert, the French glass industry was encouraged to employ some twenty Venetians, and in England Sir Robert Mansell managed to obtain similar help.

The Venetian method had its disadvantages, and Barrow gives them. "Looking-Glasses thus blown, ought never to be more than 45, or at most 50 inches in length, and proportionable in breadth. Those which exceed these dimensions, as has been frequently experienced in those of the Venetian make, cannot have a thickness sufficient to bear the grinding, and besides are subject to warp, which causes them to be false, hindering them from regularly

reflecting the objects." Hundreds of panes of plain glass, each measuring 49 by 10 inches, used to glaze the Crystal Palace in 1851, were made by the blown-glass method.

Late in the 17th century the casting of plates of glass was introduced in France. The molten glass was poured swiftly on to a flat metal table with raised edges, and rolled out to cover the entire surface to an even depth. After being annealed to lessen its brittleness, it was carefully ground and polished. The advantage of casting lay in the fact that plates could be made of a much larger size than hitherto, and the thickness could be more easily controlled. By the end of the century machines had been devised that would help with the arduous work of grinding and polishing, and were apparently in general use. Salmon remarks that "what was formerly performed with vast Labour and Pains, besides an almost invincible Care, is now performed easily and exactly, and as it were at



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once, by the help of an admirable *Engine* or *Mill*, out-doing the Operation of the Hands, almost a thousand fold."

A polishing machine is illustrated in the *Dictionary of Arts and Sciences* (1766), and shown in Fig. 4. It is little more than an aid to the workman, and by no means the mechanical wonder that might be expected from Salmon's words; although for such a task any aid whatsoever must have been welcome. Two sheets of glass were laid on a stone-topped bench, and a wheel fixed to the upper sheet. Water and sand were poured liberally over and between the glasses, and the wheel worked about by two men until the desired result had been achieved. The glass was then polished on a felt-covered table (seen in the background of the illustration) by means of two-handled rollers mounted on long springy arms to help the workmen control their action.

A more elaborate apparatus, invented by "Mr. Burroughs of Southwark," was awarded a premium of £70 by the Society of Arts, and is engraved in the same work (Fig. 5). This was a more ambitious power-driven machine, which, by means of gears and cranks ensured that the polishing pad moved over the surface of the glass and gave equal attention to each part.

The Builder's Dictionary (according to the title-page by T.N., but probably compiled by Richard Neve), published in 1703, has an interesting note under the heading of *Looking-glass* and records a contemporary comment on costs. The entry reads: "As to *Looking-glass plates*, they are made at the *Beare-garden* on the Bankside, London, (where *Crown-glass* was 1st. made). These *Looking-glass-plates* are ground smooth and flat, and polished, they are sometimes used in *Sashes* or *Sash-windows*; but 'tis a dear sort of Glass for they ask 4s. *per foot* for such *Squares*, and if they are large 'tis much more."

The silvering, foiling or foliating of the glass was carried out with mercury and tin. A sheet of pure tin-foil slightly larger in size than the mirror, and perfectly free from "any Rumples, Wrinkle, Furrow or Knot," was laid on a flat table and covered with mercury. When the two



6.—A MID-18th-CENTURY MIRROR IN GILT FRAME. The plate, silvered with tin and mercury, shows spots and dullness caused by age and damp

had formed an amalgam, the glass was laid carefully on top and turned face-down with the metal adhering to it. The surplus mercury was drained off, and the remainder allowed to dry. This process was used until the mid 19th century, when another supplanted it. The back of a plate will always reveal whether the old

method of silvering has been used, for the mercury and tin present a granular silvery surface that cannot be mistaken. Modern processes are finished usually with a coat of brown or orange paint. Age and damp affect the two types of silvering in different ways; the old grows spotted and dull (Fig. 6), whereas the modern backing tends to peel or turn black.

The fact that so many mirror-plates silvered by the tin and mercury process have survived the passage of time proves that it was durable in spite of its simplicity. The effect of it is distinctive, and although it is now faked by tinting both the metallic coating and the glass to reproduce the tone of the old, this does not deceive the experienced.

The soft bevelling, barely to be felt with the finger-tips, which is found on many old mirrors and to which the name Vauxhall is given, is a feature copied from imported Venetian mirrors. Doubtless, many were finished in this fashion at the Vauxhall glasshouse of the Duke of Buckingham in the 1670s, but diamond-cutting was far too common for it all to have been the work of any one manufactory. Having been done successfully in the first instance at Vauxhall, the name was then given to English bevelled plates and has remained associated with them ever since.

While a number of family accounts and diaries have been preserved that give us an idea of the cost of things in the past, any addition to them is welcome. *The Builder's Dictionary* contains an obscurely-worded passage that is worth reprinting in this connection. It reads: "*Looking-glasses* foil'd being in vogue for Ornaments over Chimneys in Parlours, &c. I shall briefly say something concerning them. Sir William Petty saith that the value of *Looking-glass-plates* consists in a duplicate proportion of their sides to their Squares. Because you shall not be left quite in the dark as to this matter, I will exhibit the Price which I have known set upon 2 sizes of *Looking-glasses*, viz. One of 5 inches long, and 12 broad in a Frame to place over a Chimney 40s., some of 10 and 8 inches, in Walnut-tree-frames for about 4s. *per piece*, if they have Diamond-cut, but if not, this size is about 6d. *per piece* cheaper."

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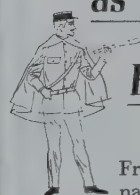
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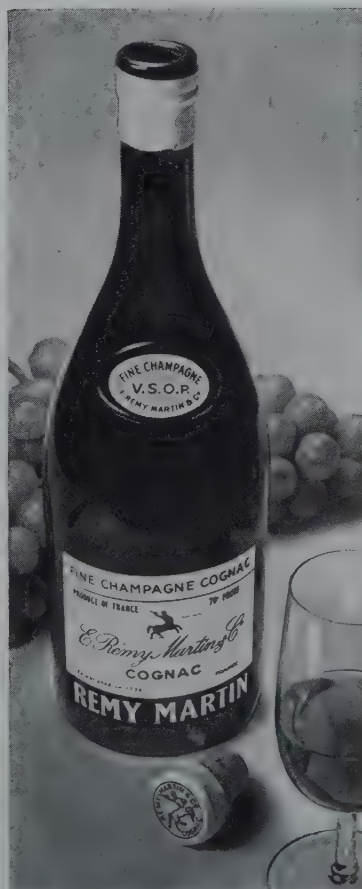
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TRADITIONAL OR FLAT ROOFS?

By H. DALTON CLIFFORD

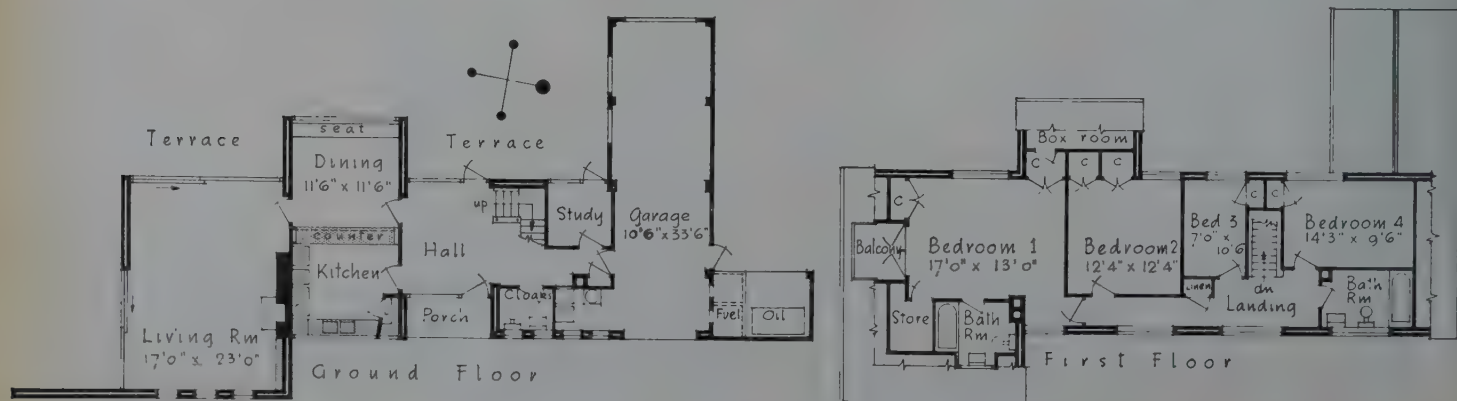
A HOUSE with a traditional steeply-sloping roof gives better value for money than a two-storey flat-roofed house of similar size and quality. That, at least, is the experience of Roger Simmons, A.R.I.B.A., who designed Millstones, Farnham Common, Buckinghamshire, and has been responsible, during the last few years, for a large number of individually designed houses of all shapes and sizes. Most houses need more floor space downstairs than up. With a flat roof the surplus ground floor accommodation takes the form of several single-storey projections each with its own flat roof—an uneconomical and clumsy arrangement; but a sloping roof with its natural spread takes the extra floor area comfortably under its wings, improving insulation and reducing vulnerability. Apart from this, tiles have a longer life than most flat-roofing materials and need less maintenance; and they

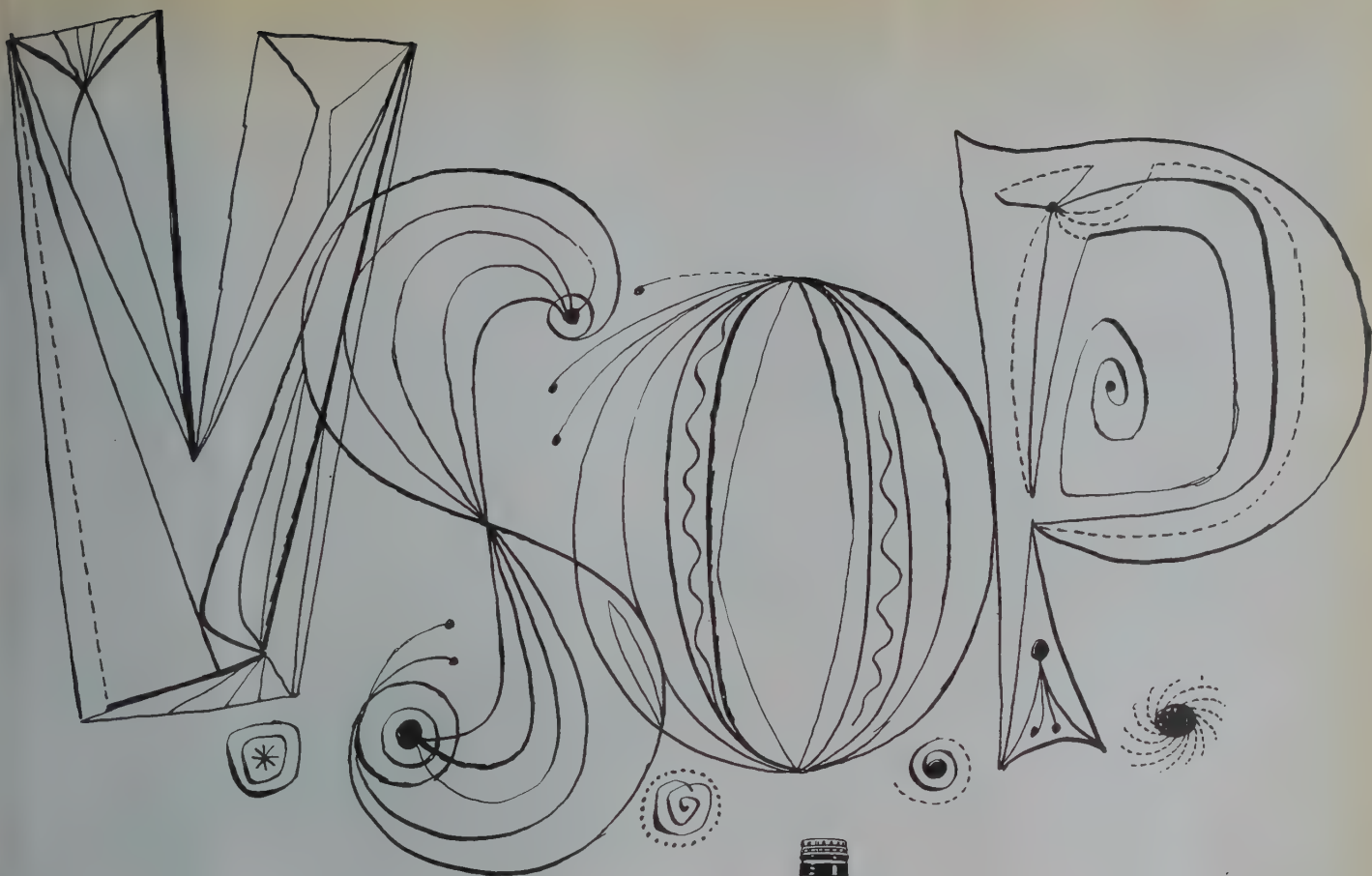


MILLSTONES, FARNHAM COMMON, NEAR BEACONSFIELD, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST. The small area of vertical hardwood boarding to the left of the front door conceals two small doors, one for a tradesman's delivery hatch, and one for a dustbin cupboard



THE GARDEN FRONT. Walls are painted white, brick below and weatherboarding above, and the roof is covered with red-brown tiles. The plate-glass window walls of the living-room slide open. (Below) GROUND-FLOOR AND FIRST-FLOOR PLANS





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Incidentally, it was Maurice Hennessy who, in the year 1865, chose the star as a symbol, inspired by the device embodied in the window catch in his office. You can see it for yourself when you visit Cognac.



THE ENTRANCE HALL. To the right can be seen a louvred vent through which air is drawn back into the furnace for filtering, reheating and recirculation. (Right) A PLASTIC-TOPPED SIDEBOARD THAT MAKES A BAR IN THE DINING-ROOM AND A SERVING TABLE IN THE KITCHEN. A shutter the full width of the room can be lowered to cut off the kitchen

automatically adjust themselves to slight movement and so remain watertight. Finally, the sloping low-eved roof offers, as a sort of free bonus, a large volume of readily accessible storage space at first-floor level, as well as an attic.

All this suggests that the flat or flattish roof without which a house is not considered "contemporary" may be only a passing fashion; and the steeply-pitched roofs on new houses by Dutch and Danish architects (among others) indicate that in some countries the fashion has already passed.

But in spite of what some will consider the unfashionable slope of its roof, Millstones is about as contemporary as a house can be, in its planning, its technical equipment and its interior decoration. Mr. H. G. Barker, for whom the house was built, is a director and general manager of film laboratories; and although he and Mrs. Barker, like other forward-thinking people, want to keep up-to-date, they wished to avoid anything exaggerated in style which would quickly become *passé*. Thus although the house is as comfortable and easy to run (without resident help) as modern science can make it, it fits unobtrusively into its surroundings.

It stands well back from the road in an acre of woodland—mostly beech—just off the main road between Farnham Common and Beaconsfield. Its hollow walls are faced with white-painted brick up to first-floor level and with white-painted weatherboarding above, with a backing of insulating blocks in both cases. The hand-made clay tiles on the roof are red-brown. The plan makes the most of view and aspect, all the important rooms having windows facing west across the garden into the apparently limitless woods. The living-room and best bedroom also have large windows facing south, and small windows facing east towards the road to get the morning sun. A terrace runs across the south end of the house, where a projecting wing-wall gives privacy, and along the full length of the west side as far as the garage.

There are several notable points about the plan. The west wall of the living-room and half the south wall consist of floor-to-ceiling windows, large panels of which slide to one side, leaving clear openings more than seven feet wide. Kitchen and dining-room are separated by a double-sided sideboard, which is used as a serving table and bar, enabling Mrs. Barker to

look after her guests while putting the finishing touches to a meal and serving it up. After the meal a counter-balanced shutter the width of the room can be lowered to hide the view of used dishes. The dining-table, of Scandinavian design, can be extended and arranged in several ways to suit the number of guests, and the wide window seat, which has lockers under, provides emergency seating accommodation.

The long narrow garage is designed to shelter the terrace and insulate that end of the house from cold north winds. A recess at the front end houses the automatic oil-fired heating furnace from which filtered hot air is blown through ducts into every room. It also takes the washing machine, and one end of the garage is used as a covered drying space in wet weather. An electric storage water-heater supplies hot water for the laundry and for the guests' bathroom above, while the solid fuel cooker in the kitchen heats the water for washing up and for the master bathroom. Upstairs all four bedrooms have large built-in cupboards, and there is plenty of space for boxes and trunks in addition.

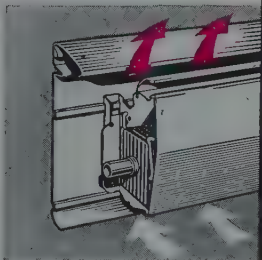
Mr. Barker was his own contractor, sub-contracting most of the work and employing a full-time foreman to correlate the various trades. Money can be saved in this way; but there is more in building a house than meets the inexperienced eye, and no one should try it who does not possess great reserves of nervous and physical energy and the services of an unusually patient architect.



THE LIVING-ROOM. The fireplace has a polished slate hearth and a hardwood surround



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TREES THAT WEEP

Written and Illustrated by MILES HADFIELD

ONE of the odd pranks that time plays is the manner in which it completely alters the meaning of words. Would anyone today, at the mention of weeping trees, think of anything but old weeping willows overhanging quiet river banks, or of younger trees lining the lakes in our municipal parks, their tresses grimed as they dip in the grubby, littered water, impeding the youngsters with their nets and jam-jars?

But this was not so until quite late in the 18th century. Then, weeping trees were literary or folk-lore conceits, particularly those which exuded resin, or from which sap flowed freely:

... trees whose tears their loss commiserate,

Such are the cypress, and the weeping myrrh,
The dropping amber, and the resin'd fir,
The bleeding vine, the wat'ry sycamore,
And willow for the forlorn paramour.

Thus wrote William Browne, about 1613, and in similar vein much else was written about these trees of sadness. The cypress, of course, though weeping nothing, was among them from its Classical associations, and the willow—which had somehow become linked with unrequited love—because it was under those trees (actually a species of poplar) that the Israelites in Babylon wept at the remembrance of Zion.

But when, in Victorian times, Eliza Cook wrote of the willow:

Tree of the gloom, o'erhanging the tomb,

Thou seemest to love the churchyard sod
she had something quite different in mind, for the weeping willow as we know it had now become quite common, and vividly expressed in its streaming branches the Babylonian symbolism; here, indeed, was a tree to figure with urns on memorial statuary—or, equally, from its added literal watery connections, as a *leit-motif* in a picture by George Stubbs to show the habitat of some spaniel.

There are several delightful accounts of the introduction of the weeping willow, called *Salix babylonica* by Linnaeus with his flair for choosing the right and obvious name. We must, however, accept the version of Peter Collinson, Quaker, draper and naturalist. He wrote that in 1748 he saw the original tree brought by a Mr. Vernon in about 1730 and planted in Twickenham Park. Vernon was one of the Turkey merchants from Aleppo who must have been responsible for the unrecorded introduction of many plants. For years, the true origin of this tree was unknown, though it had long been planted in parts of northern Africa and western Asia. As



WEeping WILLOW SET AMONG CONTRASTING TREES. The weeping willow was brought to England from Turkey in about 1730; it came originally from western China

in the case of several other anciently and widely cultivated trees, such as the black mulberry and peach, it was eventually traced to its home in western China.

A subsequent, if secondary and minor source of introduction, was from the tree which hung over Napoleon's grave on St. Helena. Visitors to the island carried home and rooted pieces; in 1823 a cutting brought to Kew attracted such a concourse that one Sunday the entrance gates (then folding doors) "were by the pressure of the crowd burst open, the result being bruises and flattened hats and bonnets." Many French visitors reverently raised their hats—some even kneeling—before the tree that resulted. It was cut down in 1867.

There is one peculiarity of *Salix babylonica* in cultivation. It is, so far as I know, the only willow that quite frequently bears both male and female catkins on the same tree.

Another weeping willow that has more recently come into cultivation is notable for its golden shoots; it is by some held to be a form of our native white willow known as *Salix alba*

tristis or by others a separate species, *Salix chrysocoma*.

Weeping willows are often planted in too great numbers. A weeping tree of such striking form is enhanced if it is placed isolated among other trees, particularly if some are upthrusting and so give contrast.

These willows are still very popular—indeed, over-popular and often unsuitably planted in quite small gardens, for they soon become big trees, reaching a height of 50 ft. The ease with which they are propagated accounts for this. It is only necessary, in winter, to thrust a stout shoot into moist ground and keep the weeds away from the stem, and a tree results. It must be carefully pruned so that it will form a clean stem. The true weeping willow is extremely hardy; it comes into leaf earlier, and keeps its leaves later, than any other deciduous tree usual in Britain.

Two other weepers are particularly associated with Victorian (and now often shabby) suburbia, or found as old specimens on country lawns. It is seldom that either of them is planted to-day; they are right out of fashion.

The first of these to be cultivated was the weeping ash. Several native trees, with branches pendulous in varying degree—notably birches and oaks—are from time to time encountered. But no one was interested enough to collect them until, perhaps following the fashion set by the weeping willow, "curious" gentlemen from the mid 18th century onwards collected the more extreme oddities, notably the weeping ash.

Most of those in this country seem to have originated from Gamlingay, near Wimpole in Cambridgeshire, where a very pendulous ash tree was discovered in about 1750 growing in a field; in 1760 it was described as a fine tree; by 1835 it was a ruin, largely owing to the grafts that, since about 1780, had been taken from it by nurserymen. In 1838 its offspring had reached beyond the British Isles to France, Germany and the United States. It was the practice to select an existing ash tree in some part of the ornamental grounds, clear all its branches, and then graft it as high up as possible with scions of the weeper. At the Earl of Harrowby's seat at Elvaston in Derbyshire, his gardener, the celebrated William Barron, grafted such a stem about 90 feet high. In due course, the stout shoots fell vertically from this great height; they have none of the delicacy of the willow, and drop stiffly rather like ram-rods.

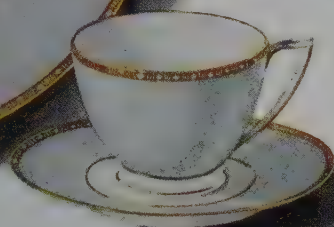
Another great favourite was the weeping wych elm, of which two forms are known. By far the commoner is that known as *Ulmus glabra pendula*. It is believed to have originated



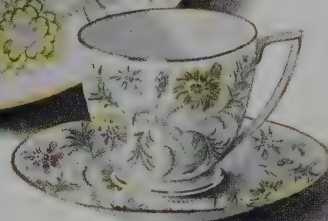
SPREADING GROWTH OF WEEPING WYCH ELM. "The Victorians were devoted to its arbour-like form"



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It's the new Alec Guinness film tonight—better not be late for dinner. And there may be dancing afterwards. We've spent most of the day at the pool. The Seabrooks gave a small cocktail party before lunch. The two albatrosses that have been convoying us since Sunday are still alongside. I've got an appointment for a hair-do at 10.30 tomorrow. The sun's tanning *me* and bleaching my *hair*! Today I saw in the wardrobe the tweed skirt I was wearing when we came on board at Southampton. Ugh! It made me wince, it looked so hot and heavy. I'm glad I've picked a husband whose business keeps him on the move between England and Africa. This is the way to travel!

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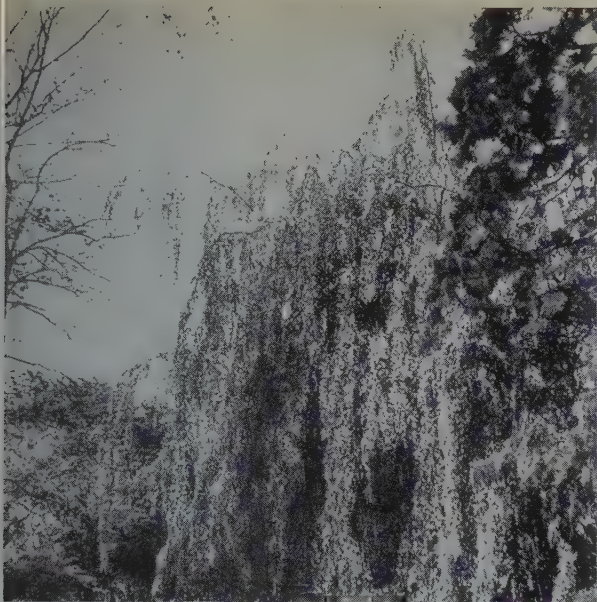
About twice a month a ship goes from London for the Round Africa voyage: nine weeks of warmth, well-being and perpetual change of scene round the coasts of a continent. For business, for holiday, for honeymoon, or even on doctor's orders, many fortunate people have made these journeys, to their great pleasure.

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WEeping BEECH, AN UNCOMMON TREE. It is here planted close to a conifer, and makes an effective contrast with it.
(Right) **WEeping WILLOW-LEAVED PEAR.** The upper branches form a rounded head; the lower are entirely pendulous

in a nursery at Perth early in the last century. The Victorians were devoted to its arbour-like form. This tree has a spraying and spreading quality, in addition to its weeping nature. It is covered, in many years even before spring has arrived, with myriads of tiny red flowers followed within a week or two by its green flat fruits which look like precocious leaves; it is puzzling, therefore, why planters neglect it.

Of the same period as the weeping elm is the much less common weeping beech. A tree I know, planted in theory much too close to an erect conifer, forms in winter and summer a most delightful design.

One Victorian weeper, however, has lately

and deservedly returned into favour. The willow-leaved pear has its branches most intricately patterned, forming a rounded head, but in the lower part they are entirely pendulous. Its narrow leaves and young shoots are silvery when they unfold; among them lies an abundance of white flowers with crimson anthers. The leaves keep a good deal of their greyness throughout the year. The fruit, small, green and inedible, is dull except in one respect: seedlings from it do not resemble the parent in any way, but are apparently those of a common wild pear. As *Pyrus salicifolia* is held to be a species, this presents some problems. In final stature it is smaller than the other weeping trees that have

been described, but rather larger than many present-day planters realise.

Those who raise trees in nurseries will often spot isolated seedlings that have a much more pendulous form than the type. This is noticeable in the Atlas cedar, usually of rather rigid growth. Sometimes the weeping nature is extravagant; an exceptionally weeping Atlas cedar is in cultivation, as is a quite fantastic and surprising version of the wellingtonia. The small-flowered *Prunus subhirtella* has thrown delightful weeping forms, and there is the stiff-branched Cheal's weeping cherry with very double flowers; all these are excellent for small gardens.

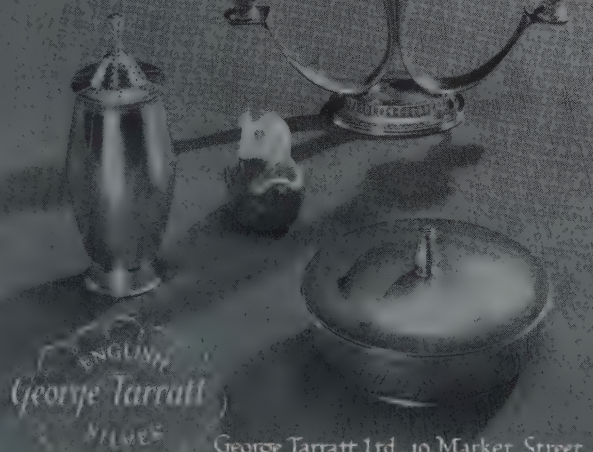
There are, too, a number of trees whose

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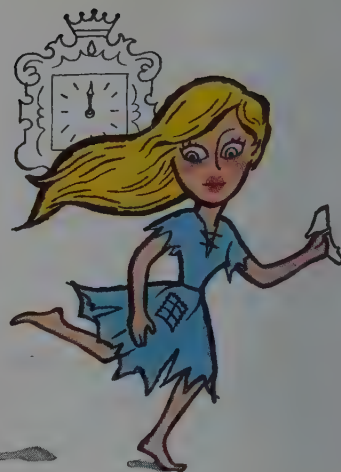
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ALWAYS LOOK FOR THE 'GREEN BACK'



YOUNG PLANT OF *JUNIPERUS COXII*. "I have never seen a specimen yet that would not fit in a small garden." (Right) "PERHAPS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF ALL WEEPING CONIFERS," *PICEA BREWERIANA*. This specimen is at Sheffield Park, Sussex

natural form is more or less weeping. Best known is the birch, but a really weeping variant of this, discovered and propagated by the Victorian nurseryman Maurice Young and called after him, is another delightful tree where space is limited.

A number of conifers weep naturally; there is the large West Himalayan spruce (*Picea smithiana*), far too big for most modern gardens, and not a very nice shade of green. Quite

different, and much smaller, is the lovely juniper known probably incorrectly as *coxii*. This has silvery foliage, and I have never seen a specimen yet that would not fit in a small garden.

Perhaps the most beautiful of all weeping conifers is *Picea breweriana*. Although it was introduced in 1897, presumably owing to difficulties of propagation it remains most uncommon.

So far, it has remained of modest size

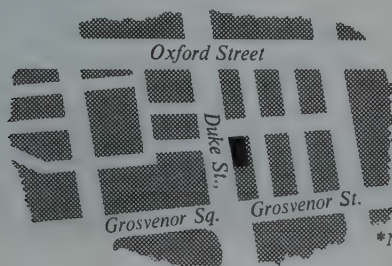
—another good point. To see it well placed, as it is at Sheffield Park in Sussex, is to realise to the full the immense visual richness possible in tree planting—combining almost architecturally colour and form that vary through the seasons. It was this richness that the greatest of our tree planters, the Victorians, so often failed to achieve—something too, that was quite beyond the outlook of gardeners during the Classic landscape age.

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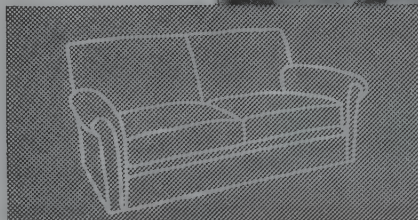
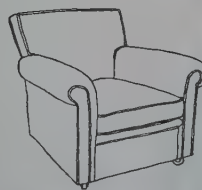
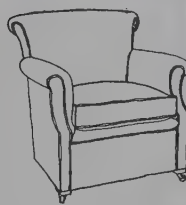
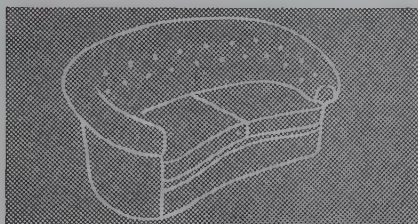


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NEW BOOKS

SEARCHLIGHT ON WILLIAM ETTY

WILLIAM ETTY is one of the most attractive minor painters of the last century, whose charm is more readily revealed in his sketches than in his full-blown compositions. He was essentially a colourist, and his debt to Venice, which he visited on his 1821-3 Grand Tour, is evident from his technique and subject matter, and he is sometimes optimistically described as the English counterpart of Delacroix. He certainly occupies an interesting and worthy place in the development of English art, but his contribution lacks the continuous magic of his great French contemporary.

As much as anything else, his work poses the ticklish problem of deciding to what extent the conditions of his time weighed against him. Again, what were the motives that prompted him to paint certain specific subjects at certain moments?

Life of the Period

Many of these problems have been neatly faced by Mr. Dennis Farr, of the Tate Gallery, whose volume, *William Etty* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, £3 10s.), is the latest to be published in the English Master Painters series. Mr. Farr, whose touch is competent rather than brilliant, has related all the main facts concerning Etty's life and published a number of unfamiliar documents. He has dug deep in the annals of the day and has painted a convincing picture of the life of the period, drawing attention to the ramifications of patronage—both aristocratic and middle class—and to the scope of art criticism: he rightly draws attention, for instance, to the publications of John Landseer.

However, one feels that he is happier with the life of the period than with the artist's work. Although he speaks of "the austere grandeur" of Etty's portrait of the Reverend Robert Bolton and makes out a reasonably good case on behalf of the novelty of his still life painting, his heart is not in this part of the job. Unfortunately, he does not examine in any great detail the complications of Etty's personality, as revealed, more or less, in his art and when he writes that he "left a rich and diverse artistic legacy, the scope of which is only now being fully understood," we are not convinced. None the less, Mr. Farr has compiled a valuable study which will prove of great assistance to those eager to find their way through the complex undergrowth of English art in the first part of the last century. D. S.

GREAT SCOPE IN EMBROIDERY

PLATE I of *Ecclesiastical Embroidery* by Beryl Dean (Batsford, 50s.) offers stimulating glimpses into two contemporary chapels; plate II displays a cope in the world-renowned *opus anglicanum* embroidery, of about 1300. It is the purpose—and achievement—of this notable book to correlate the long traditions of superb craftsmanship in church needlework with the needs and opportunities of to-day. The writer is embroidery teacher, designer and executant whose lovely creations, brilliantly designed and exquisitely stitched, have been exhibited widely by the Needlework Development Scheme: she is aware of the individual problems as well as the delights of such arduous, dedicated work. The result is an important book that recognises the needs of both Church of England and Roman Catholic usage and supplements much technical information with practical details regarding materials now available and sources of supply.

The author has found it difficult to meet the demands of both beginners and advanced needlewomen, but throughout her emphasis is upon embroidery's inventive, imaginative

possibilities. Usually, she suggests, the limiting factor is the existing character of the church interior, but even the pseudo-Gothic must be accepted as a challenge, since utter lack of harmony between a design and its setting can only be regarded as failure. There is, she admits, a "fairly general" poverty of artistic inspiration in church embroidery design to-day: hence her reiteration of the need to produce formalised decoration which is spontaneous and free and in no way purely illustrative or representational. In somewhat loosely constructed letterpress and over 100 diagrams the reader may observe the same wish to encourage rather than to compel.

copper, even the sultry tone of gun-metal. She suggests many ways of treating the gold to break up the surface into light-catching facets and writes of the luminous effects of shaded gold—or *nubé*—one of the most difficult, slow forms of embroidery and the quintessence of all that is lovely in gold work. The author is well aware of the risk of results that are "appallingly common and vulgar" but also sees "no limit to the discoveries of new and dynamic means of expression."

This indeed might be taken as the theme of a book that should go far towards realising the author's desire to see ecclesiastical embroidery wholly worthy of its vital purpose. T. H.



ICHNEUMON WASP PARASITISING LARVAE OF THE RED HUMPED APPLE WORM. From *The World of Butterflies and Moths*, reviewed on this page

Figure Subjects

Against a brief historical background and with detailed care for symbolism, she considers chapter by chapter the opportunities and practical methods for embroidering and making vestments, altar linen, banners, even kneelers and book-markers. Figure subjects offer particular problems and here again she proposes a working basis rather than a formula and in further chapters deals with laid work, white work, appliqué, canvas work and even lettering that escapes the "invented" Lombardic scripts of the Victorians. She stresses the need to observe the liturgical colours, but suggests immense possibilities in the choice of tints. Some so-called liturgical fabrics she finds harsh and shoddy, but never have there been so many fascinating fabrics for exquisite effects of surface and colour, breaking away from the old uneasy applications of embroidery over brocades and the wearisome edgings of gimp and braid.

Most fascinating of all, perhaps, to the author as to the reader, is Miss Dean's consideration of gold and other metal embroideries, the threads available now including pale white-gold,

INSECTS FROM MANY PARTS

SEVERAL highly priced "art books" on butterflies and moths have appeared from different publishing houses recently, and *The World of Butterflies and Moths*, by Alexander B. Klots (George Harrap '63s.), is a comprehensive and beautifully produced volume. It has been printed in France, and all the colour plates showing set specimens of insects from various parts of the world depict butterflies and moths from the collection at the National Museum of Natural History in Paris. The colours are, on the whole, extremely good and true to life, but here and there the reproduction does not do some lovely insect full justice, and on the plate facing page 28, *Graellsia Isabellae*, the Spanish moon-moth, looks a very faded specimen compared to the lovely green of the freshly emerged moth.

The two plates facing page 58 and showing newly emerged butterflies should have been printed upright and not sideways. A butterfly with "its wings still limp and wet," as the caption states, could not possibly hold them out in a horizontal position. It always hangs by its legs from some

support, so that the wings can dry and expand freely. Apart from these minor faults, the photographs, especially the black and white pictures of live insects, many of which have been taken by Mr. Klots himself, are the best part of the book. They are not only works of art, but show many interesting aspects of insect life which are seldom photographed. The moth carrying orchid pollinia on its head, the ichneumon wasp in the act of parasitising a colony of caterpillars, the ant feeding a *Lycaenid* larva and the extraordinary Spice bush swallow-tail caterpillar looking like a sad and water-eyed dog, are examples from a magnificent collection of illustrations.

Famous Naturalists' Findings

The text, which Mr. Klots admits contains little original material, is comprehensive and gives in concentrated form, and in a language easily understandable by the non-scientific reader, a complete survey of the world of butterflies and moths, their structure and their lives, their relations with plants, with other animals and with man, their distribution and their special senses, habits and behaviour. Mr. Klots has brought together knowledge accumulated over the years by such famous naturalists as Fabre, Kirby, Boisduval, Bates and hundreds of others, and presented it in a most readable form.

Some of his statements about the migration of butterflies are not quite up to date, especially when he speaks of the Camberwell Beauty on page 160. It is now generally agreed that this insect is not a large-scale migrant as he suggests, but arrives in this country as a stowaway in Scandinavian timber ships. L. H. N.

FORTIFYING THE PARISH COUNCILLOR

IN a House of Commons debate last year on what became the Parish Councils Act prominence was given to some little known facts about these modest but valuable units of local government. It must have been news to many Members of Parliament, and to even more inhabitants of cities and large towns, that there are approximately 7,500 Parish Councils in England and Wales. Inevitably, these authorities are economically staffed, and in at least 1,000 instances the clerk is an honorary officer. It follows, then, that parish councillors, to a greater extent than their opposite numbers in our town halls, need to know the law affecting their duties or where to find information upon it.

To their aid has come Mr. Charles Arnold-Baker, Secretary of the National Association of Parish Councils and a barrister-at-law, with an up-to-date and highly informative volume entitled *Parish Administration* (Methuen, 42s.). The experience of his association, to which nearly 5,500 parish councils belong, enables Mr. Arnold-Baker, in the first half of his book, to explain the law in relation to the problems that arise most commonly. The latter half is devoted to quotations from Acts of Parliament passed in the last 120 years affecting the work of the councils, and covering a wide range of subjects—among them, cemeteries, commons, recreation grounds, charitable trusts, war memorials, education and post offices. On such legislation as the Licensing Acts (which may become relevant in the letting of the parish hall) and the Law of Defamation (which may lurk in the heat of acrimonious speeches or in official correspondence) the author gives warning of the pitfalls.

Yet this is not wholly a legal textbook. It contains a good deal of interesting information about the evolution of parishes and their councils, about local government generally, and much guidance on procedure.

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A CAUSERIE ON BRIDGE

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAY

By M. HARRISON-GRAY

YOU get far more profit and enjoyment from the game if you play your opponents as well as your cards. Some time ago I scratched at the surface of a fascinating subject in these columns, and now I can thoroughly recommend *Bridge Psychology*, by Victor Mollo (Duckworth, 10s. 6d.), the latest work by a master tactician.

Mollo's book, both lucid and readable, will help many players to see more in the game. It might wake up your ideas, for instance, if you held the cards below as West, playing against strong opposition:

♠ A Q 7 ♥ A 9 4 ♦ 9 8 6 2 ♣ K 5 3

With both sides vulnerable, South deals on your right and opens One Heart. You pass, North bids One Spade, East passes, and South also passes. What should you do?

This situation arose during the three-cornered contest at Como for the 1958 world championship. West saw no reason to disturb the bid of One Spade, but the first sight of the dummy told him that he had been caught, as the saying goes, for a sucker. This was the full deal:

♠ A Q 7	♠ J 10 8 4 2	♠ K 9 3
♥ A 9 4	♥ 2	♥ K 6 3
♦ 9 8 6 2	♦ A Q 10 7	♦ K J 3
♣ K 5 3	♣ A 10 7	♣ Q J 8 6

♠ 6 5	♠ N	♠ 6 5
♥ Q J 10 8 7 5	♥ W	♥ 4
♦ 5 4	♦ E	♦ 9 4 2
♣ 9 4 2	♣ S	

North went two down, but the net result was a gain of five i.m.p. when his team-mates bid and made Three No-Trumps on the East-West cards.

The hand came up early on in the match between the Argentine and the U.S.A. At first the South American players were rather out of their depth in such exalted company. When South (Alvin Roth) opened with a vulnerable bid of One Heart, West could expect him to have a bit more, but there was no excuse for his stolid final pass. South's failure to rebid over a forcing One-over-One response, virtually unlimited in the partnership style, could only mean that his opening bid was psychic. All West had to do was to re-open with One No-Trump, and East would have done the rest.

I once saw a relatively inexperienced woman player hold the following cards, sitting East, in a match against some hard-bitten masters:

♠ K 3 ♥ A Q 10 6 5 ♦ A K 2 ♣ Q 9 4

South was the dealer, East-West only being vulnerable, and the bidding went like this:

South	West	North	East
1 Heart	No bid	1 Spade	Double
No bid	1 No-Trump	No bid	4 Hearts
No bid	No bid	No bid	

The contract was just made, South having opened with three small Hearts and a Knave on the side. There was something in the way he broke into a post-mortem with a brusque "One Heart" that put East on the qui-vive; later, when her partner responded to the double with One No-Trump, her suspicions were confirmed.

South would be described in Mollo's book as a busy player—impatient to do anything and everything rather than remain passive and acquiescent. His over-emphasis is, however, often accompanied by some tell-tale mannerisms.

Full details of 300 hands from the world championship matches at Como have been published in book form by the American Contract Bridge League; the sole source of supply in this country is *Bridge Magazine*, Wakefield Road, Leeds, and the price is 12s. 6d. post free. You get far more than a factual uncoloured record, for it is often easy to put yourself in a player's shoes and to follow his thought processes.

The Argentine players had many glorious moments. They soon learnt how to deal with subsequent psychic forays. The U.S.A.'s most

effective pair, Rapee and Silodor, were shaken till their teeth rattled on the example below:

♠ A Q J 4	♠ K 7 6	♠ 10 9 3
♥ 9 4 2	♥ Q J 8 3	♥ A K 6
♦ A K Q 5	♦ 9 4 2	♦ 10 8 7
♣ K 8	♣ J 6 2	♣ A 10 7 4

♠ 8 5 2	♠ N	♠ 8 5 2
♥ 10 7 5	♥ W	♥ 10 7 5
♦ J 6 3	♦ E	♦ J 6 3
♣ Q 9 5 3	♣ S	♣ Q 9 5 3

Dealer, South. Neither side vulnerable.

Silodor (South) opened One Club; West doubled, and Rapee bid One Heart. The Argentine East player, Carlos Cabanne, must be a shrewd psychologist; instead of bidding the obvious Two No-Trumps, he tried the effect of a penalty double. Having made a rather pointless bid, Rapee proceeded to rescue himself, first into One Spade and then into One No-Trump, being doubled each time by Cabanne; he eventually lost 900 after being held to two tricks. The U.S.A. bid Three No-Trumps at the other table for a score of 460 and a net loss of five i.m.p.

The next example is from the match between Italy and the Argentine:

♠ K J 8 5 2	♠ K 9 7 4 3	♠ A Q
♥ Q 9	♥ A K 10 8	♥ 6 4 3
♦ J 8 3 2	♦ 7 6	♦ K 10 5
♣ J 7	♣ Q 6	♣ K 10 9 4 3

♠ 6	♠ N	♠ 6
♥ J 7 5 2	♥ W	♥ J 7 5 2
♦ A Q 9 4	♦ E	♦ A Q 9 4
♣ A 8 5 2	♣ S	♣ A 8 5 2

Dealer, South. Both sides vulnerable.

In Room 1 d'Alelio and Chiaradia sat East and West. We hear a lot about surrealist Italian systems, so it is worth recording that

this particular pair abandoned all codes and ciphers during the last two world championships. The auction went as follows:

South	West	North	East
No bid	No bid	No bid	1 Club
No bid	1 Spade	No bid	No bid
Double	Redouble	No bid	1 No-Trump
No bid	2 Hearts	No bid	No bid
No bid			

Things might have become interesting if d'Alelio had waited to see the effect of his partner's redouble, which was certainly not an S.O.S. in this situation. Chiaradia was ill-advised to disturb One No-Trump; he had an unhappy time in his Heart contract and ended up three down.

In Room 2 our old friends, Belladonna and Avarelli, sat North and South. Their Roman system is something out of this world, and their Argentine opponents had obviously decided that robust counter-measures were indicated. The bidding took the following remarkable course:

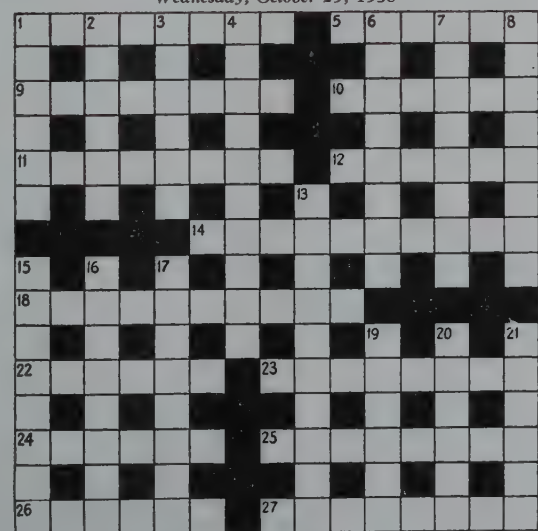
South	West	North	East
2 Clubs	No bid	2 Spades	2 No-Trumps
No bid	3 Hearts	Double	3 No-Trumps
No bid	No bid	Double	No bid
No bid	No bid		

Avarelli's Two Clubs is a system bid which announces a four-four-one suit pattern, and his pass over East's heroic Two No-Trumps meant that his short suit was Spades. Belladonna thus doubled with mounting enthusiasm, but an unfortunate result for Italy. A Diamond was led to the King, followed by a small Club to the Queen and a Club return from dummy which set up the suit with the loss of one trick. Later, when the Spade finesse succeeded, the declarer could claim four Clubs, two Hearts, two Spades and one Diamond, so the Argentine scored 750 in this room and 300 in the other for a swing of eight i.m.p.

Having got over the shock, Belladonna beamed approval. Successful contracts of Three No-Trumps on a combined count of 21 high-card points are his own speciality.

CROSSWORD No. 1498

COUNTRY LIFE books to the value of 3 guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 1498, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on the morning of Wednesday, October 29, 1958



Name.....
(MR., MRS., ETC.)

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 1497. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of October 16, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Feather-pated; 9, Rigmorale; 10, Envoy; 11, Herald; 12, Lanterns; 13, Mutiny; 15, Slow-worm; 18, Ancestor; 19, Little; 21, Obliging; 23, Regale; 26, Tonga; 27, Alchemist; 28, Wellingtonia. DOWN.—1, Farnham; 2, Anger; 3, Headlands; 4, Room; 5, Amenable; 6, Event; 7, Alyssum; 8, Overcoat; 14, Tackling; 16, White heat; 17, Town hall; 18, Apostle; 20, Electra; 22, Glade; 24, Alien; 25, Scan.

ACROSS

1. Cosy garments for old ruffians (8)
5. What the inebriated passenger announces as his cross-Channel destination? (6)
9. Puts a gloss on the munitions accounts? (8)
10. Letters that might have been transmitted? (6)
11. He might be useful to Manx cats (8)
12. I roved from duty (6)
14. The lady met in an inflammable state (10)
18. Bonfire, beside Barrie's home-town? Throw the flowers in (10)
22. "By his — hat and staff, 'And his sandal shoon'—Shakespeare (6)
23. Team supporter in the church? (8)
24. Concerned about untruth, yet is confident (6)
25. Cobbler concerned with uppers! (8)
26. She was not amused, or was she? (6)
27. Whole numbers of them here (8)

DOWN

1. He pegged out because he was pegged out! (6)
2. The student can get away with these (6)
3. Lofty is the appearance of the composer (6)
4. Black market practitioners at Wimbledon? (10)
6. An artist so beautiful, says Giovanni, of the girl! (8)
7. Stir into anthems (8)
8. Numbers that the barbarian fears? (8)
13. The great man a glutton? No! (Even though it be a mushroom!) (10)
15. Shut your eyes and get crumpets instead! (8)
16. The lorry showed the way on rollers (8)
17. A gamesome lot of sleuths so to speak (8)
19. Solitary on the beach? (6)
20. "— is on us bestow'd, 'Shame and ruin wait for you'—Cowper (6)
21. Islands one might move by slow degrees (6)

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.

The winner of Crossword No. 1496 is

Mr. I. L. Williams,
5, Vernon Terrace,
Brighton, Sussex.

Advertiser's announcement

However cold, however damp outside oil fired heating keeps Eilean Donan Castle comfortably warm

Eilean Donan Castle, Loch Duich, Wester Ross, was built more than seven hundred years ago by a Lord of the Isles as a place of defence against the Norsemen. It was destroyed in 1719 and restored this century. Today the Castle is kept warm throughout by its oil fired heating system, fuel for which is supplied by Shell-Mex and B.P. Ltd.

In 1650, after Cromwell had seized power, the Scottish Parliament placed a garrison in Eilean Donan. The castle was then more than 400 years old. The people were not treated too kindly by the troops and among the tasks set them was supplying the garrison with its winter fuel.

The Castle is now heated the modern way — by oil firing. Once the home of the Seaforth's in the West Highlands and a stronghold of the Mackenzies of Kintail, it is now the home of John MacRae, direct descendant of the original constables of the Castle. It was partially destroyed in 1719

and restoration didn't start until quite recently. As part of the restoration it was decided to install the most efficient heating system possible. Remembering that this beautiful Castle on Loch Duich in Wester Ross is quite isolated and is subject to cold temperatures and damp atmospheres, oil firing was the obvious answer.

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FARMING NOTES

FOOT-AND-MOUTH
ENQUIRY

HAPPILY Britain has kept almost clear of trouble with foot-and-mouth disease in recent months, more by good luck than good management, I think. We are not importing so much beef this year from New Zealand, because she has found a more profitable market in the United States, but New Zealand is one of the few countries, along with Australia, which is clear of foot-and-mouth, so our immunity is not due to that change in the pattern of world trade. We continue to buy freely from Argentina. She has had less beef to send us, but this is by far the major source of our beef imports and the most dangerous source so far as foot-and-mouth is concerned. We heard three months ago that an expert party sent by the Food and Agriculture Organisation made a tour of investigation in the South American countries to enquire into the position, and we ought soon to hear officially their findings and recommendations. We must insist on all possible precautions being taken in Argentina to prevent the shipment of meat that may carry the virus, and whatever can be done to speed local efforts to clear up the disease deserves the full support of F.A.O. Our Minister of Agriculture has pledged himself to do all he can, short of cutting off Argentine supplies, to safeguard the country against further serious bouts of trouble.

To Save Muscles

OVERTIME pay at the new rate of 5s. an hour must make all farmers with a considerable labour bill anxious to cut out wasteful work. It is true enough, as Mr. Richard Wellesley told the Farmers' Club earlier this month, that manpower is the weakest and most expensive form of power on the farm. We must think hard how not to use man's muscles. Mr. Wellesley has found merit in the self-unloading trailer, a machine which he uses in Berkshire for delivering grass, feeding the cows and making silage. The possibilities of the self-unloading principle were impressed forcibly on him in America when he saw 18,000 beef animals being fed all the food they required by four men. These four men were sitting comfortably driving their lorries quite fast, listening to their radios and smoking cigars. Mr. Wellesley does not claim to have attained that pitch of easy farming at Buckland. His aim is to aid his labour to handle large quantities of farm materials with the minimum of effort. He wants a British manufacturer to produce the right machine. Mr. Wellesley has the idea and some experience of using it in practice, so I hope our agricultural engineers will take up the challenge.

Pork in Demand

ALL the talk about high beef prices has had the effect of increasing the demand for pork. Housewives have taken to pork and left beef on the butchers' hands. The colder weather has no doubt helped too to stimulate the pork trade rather than the lamb trade. So the extra pigs that were a sore worry to the Ministry of Agriculture, expecting an extra heavy subsidy bill, have after all been wanted. Here is further evidence of the wisdom of encouraging all forms of meat production in Britain. If we did not have increased home supplies this year it is certain that shop prices would be much higher at a time when world production, notably in Argentina and Australia, has fallen back and people everywhere are demanding more meat. The fatstock guarantees may have seemed costly to British taxpayers in recent years. They are proving their value now.

Better Return for Milk

IN the first nine months of this year the milk output in England and Wales was 9,500,000 gallons less than a year before. This was expected with the switch over to rearing beef calves that has been evident for two years past. This reduction is all to the good. Better still is the increase of 9,500,000 gallons in liquid milk sales during this period, resulting in 19,000,000 fewer gallons going into the manufacturing market at a low realisation price. Moreover the return from the factories has been better, more milk being used for cream and less for butter and cheese. In all 27,000,000 gallons less went for butter or cheese, which means a tidy gain in the price pool. This is a much healthier position, on which the Milk Marketing Board deserves congratulations. The improvement has not just happened. It is the result of a vigorous campaign to push the sale of milk and cream.

"Incredible Performance"

WHEN British agricultural scientists and experts go to New Zealand, they come back and tell us how much better the New Zealanders manage their grass than we do and impress on us the need for labour economy to match New Zealand in dairying and sheep farming costs. This is good for us. Now Dr. C. P. McKeekan, the director of the Ruakura Animal Research Station, who was over here last summer, has been providing the New Zealanders with a tale of "the incredible performance of British farming which has to be seen to be believed." Dr. McKeekan lists the performance of U.K. farmers compared with pre-war days. Over 3½ million tons a year more cereals, nearly 2 million tons more sugar-beet and over 1 million tons more potatoes. On the livestock side, extra milk amounts to over 830 million gallons a year, extra eggs to over ½ million tons. Meat production outstrips pre-war levels by over 500,000 tons a year.

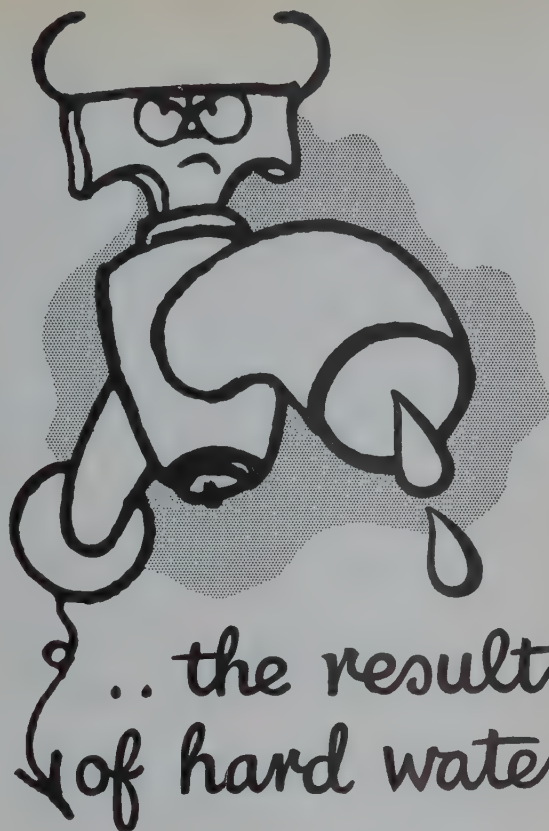
Fertile British Sheep

DR. McKEEKAN says British farmers are not perfect, and he spotted many weaknesses, but we are, he found, getting much more efficient and we mean to stay in the business of higher production. So there will be less room in the British market for New Zealand producers, and they must look elsewhere for new markets for their lamb, beef and dairy products as alternative outlets. New Zealand is already doing this in a big way with beef shipments to the United States. One further point is worth special note. The inherent fertility of British sheep is far superior to that of the New Zealand sheep. A low lambing percentage is the greatest weakness of New Zealand. Can she breed sheep to give heavy fleeces and produce twin lambs that will fatten readily?

Hay Under Cover

AWET summer and autumn show up the value of the Dutch barn for storing hay under cover as soon as it is brought in from the field. This past month I have seen some sad looking ricks that were not well thatched to keep out the rain, and valuable hay has been spoiled where the water seeped in. It is a great problem to find really good wheat straw for thatching, now that combine harvesters are so generally used. I notice more ricks covered with plastic sheets and netted down, which is one alternative to thatching, but safest of all is the hay put away in a Dutch barn. The farm improvement grant scheme can be used to get a Government grant.

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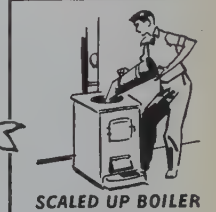
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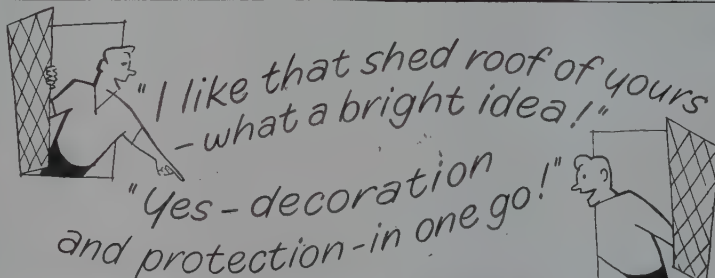
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THE ESTATE MARKET

HANSTEAD ESTATE
FETCHES £140,000

THERE was never any doubt that the late Miss Yule's Hanstead estate near St. Albans, Hertfordshire, would fetch a substantial sum when it came up for auction, for an agricultural property of approximately 700 acres situated within 25 miles of Hyde Park Corner that has been maintained regardless of expense and that is offered almost entirely with possession is something of a rarity. In the event, Messrs. Strutt and Parker, Lofts and Warner, who, with Messrs. Gerald Eve and Co., had been entrusted with the sale, obtained a total of £140,250, an average of nearly £200 an acre.

Famous Arab Horses

HANSTEAD is best known, perhaps, for its horse-breeding activities. On the bloodstock side Miss Yule turned out a steady stream of winners from her stud, among them Chenille, a filly by King Salmon, who later became the dam of Alcide, this year's St. Leger winner. Her Arabian horses were equally famous and ranked with those of the late Baroness Wentworth. But Miss Yule's interests were not confined to horses, for she also ran a pedigree Jersey herd and a beef herd of Aberdeen-Angus. Hanstead House contains an exceptionally fine film production unit and an extension known as the Western Room, which is a reproduction of a Californian bungalow.

Excluded from the auction was a baker's shop, which was sold privately, and a field of 10 acres on the outskirts of the estate, which fetched £4,950.

A £142,000 SALE

A FEW days after the sale of Hanstead Park, Messrs. Hobbs and Chambers submitted 3,146 acres of the Craven Vale estate, Faringdon, Berkshire, on the instructions of the Dowager Countess of Craven. The sale was the third in successive years involving the estate, which until a few years ago had aggregated roughly 15,000 acres and which had remained intact since Sir William Craven bought it in 1625. It realised a total of approximately £142,000, with one or two lots remaining for disposal. Ashdown House, the principal house on the estate, built just after the Restoration for the Craven family, has been attributed to John Webb, a disciple of Inigo Jones; it contains a great staircase that occupies more than a quarter of the interior of the building. The house was excluded from the sale, having been given to the National Trust two years ago. Two famous landmarks, Uffington Castle and the White Horse, a figure carved from the chalk on a hillside overlooking the Vale that bears its name, are also safeguarded, having been included in the list of ancient monuments.

Trainer Buys Stables

THE bulk of the land offered at the auction of the Craven Vale estate was sold in two blocks. One, a parcel of seven lots, including five farms covering about 1,500 acres with a combined rent roll of over £3,000 a year, was sold to a client of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley for £80,750, and the other, consisting of the two race-horse training establishments at Kingston Warren and Seven Barrows with a combined area of 1,493 acres, went to Capt. D. W. J. Candy, a well-known trainer, who has occupied the stables and gallops at Kingston Warren for some years, for £53,000.

RATING OF GALLOPS

MENTION of race-horse gallops draws attention to an interesting case that came before the Wiltshire local valuation panel the other day, when Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey,

executors of the late J. Olding, appealed against a valuation of £950 placed on the gallops of the Druids Lodge Stables, Middle Woodford, near Salisbury. Briefly, the argument put forward for the appellants was that the three gallops concerned, totalling 322 acres, were not fenced, were mown for hay and had carried as many as 1,000 sheep in winter and that some portions were under the plough and had received a grant from the county agricultural executive committee. Moreover, it was maintained that the training and exercising of horses was an agricultural pursuit, and that the gallops should, therefore, rank as pasture or meadow land. The local valuation officer, however, contended that the gallops were used mainly for the training of race-horses, that they were carefully prepared and that no cattle would be allowed on them because of the risk of injury to a valuable horse.

In the event, the court decided that the gallops were rateable and that the appeal would be dismissed. But the chairman did say that the panel were of the opinion that the valuation was high and that this question would be adjourned.

GREAT BATHAMPTON SOLD

THERE was keen competition the other day when Major R. M. Woolley, senior partner of Messrs. Woolley and Wallis, auctioned Great Bathampton, a compact estate of 731 acres situated in the Wiley Valley, approximately midway between Salisbury and Warminster, Wiltshire. The property, which was offered on behalf of the executors of the late Brig.-Gen. T. O. Seagram, whose family had purchased it in 1764, consists of a dignified stone house dating from the second half of the 17th century, a chalk farm with some alluvial meadows, a farm-house, nine cottages, extensive buildings and useful sporting rights, including dry fly fishing in the Wiley River. It was knocked down to Lord Hugh Russell, of Messrs. Fisher and Co., who were acting for clients, for £70,000, an average of nearly £96 an acre.

HIGH PRICES FOR FARMS

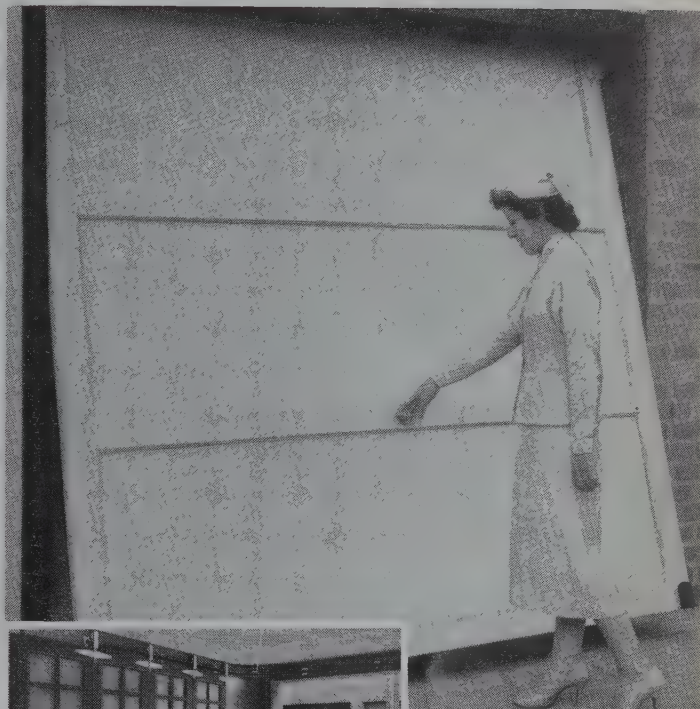
IN these notes of September 25, when referring to the sale of Yorton Villa, a farm of 323 acres near Shrewsbury for £39,000, I said that Shropshire was not a county where, as a general rule, land fetched high prices. The statement, though qualified, was, perhaps, too sweeping, for the other day I had a letter from Messrs. Norman R. Lloyd and Co., chartered auctioneers and estate agents of Oswestry, pointing out that farms in North Shropshire often realise an average of well over £100 an acre and quoting the recent examples of two farms of 159 acres and 93 acres situated near Ellesmere which they have sold for £21,000 and £13,800 respectively, and two holdings of 65 acres and 43 acres at St. Martin's, Oswestry, which changed hands for £12,000 and £7,750 respectively.

FOR SALE IN SCOTLAND

AN important Scottish estate that has just come on to the market is Meoble and Zettermorar, which covers approximately 30,000 acres in Inverness-shire. It includes a hill sheep farm, in hand, carrying 1,800 ewes, a deer forest capable of providing 45 stags in a season, fishing for salmon, sea-trout and brown trout, a lodge with three reception rooms and 11 bedrooms and an anchorage for yachts. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. are the agents.

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NEW BOOKS

A GREAT POLITICAL HOSTESS

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

IN *Strawberry Fair*, Mr. Osbert Wyndham Hewett concentrated on the story of Frances, Countess Waldegrave, daughter of a hard-up East End Jew who found fame and fortune as a tenor. Mr. Hewett has now edited the diary of her fourth husband; the book is called "... and Mr. Fortescue (John Murray, 21s.). When it opens Frances has been thrice married. Her first marriage was to the elder and illegitimate brother of the seventh Earl Waldegrave, who soon died of drink. She then married the earl, who didn't last long either. Drink again. Perhaps the disorderly

1855: "I think it unlikely that I shall ever fill office or take any active part in Parliament. I think that neither my constitution of mind nor body fits me for it." He is, he adds, "a man who has very little eagerness, and takes very little interest in political affairs."

As I see it, only Lady Waldegrave's position as a political hostess kept him going. He had to be where she was, and she was in the centre of political talk and intrigue. To be near her, to carry out her wishes, was enough. "All my manhood, all my youth, all craving after pleasure or excitement or romance, have been

.....◆.....
"... AND MR. FORTESCUE." Edited by Osbert Wyndham Hewett
 (John Murray, 21s.)

EDWARDIAN PROMENADE. Edited by James Laver
 (Hulton, 30s.)

IN A STRANGE LAND. By John O'Donoghue
 (Batsford, 16s.)

lives of her first two husbands suggested to the 26-year-old dowager that the £20,000 a year she now enjoyed had better not run another risk of dissipation. She married a widower, aged 61, George Granville Harcourt, son of the Archbishop of York, cousin of the Duke of Sutherland, a Member of Parliament, owner of a splendid country home, Nuneham Park, and, happily, a snob and a bore of incomparable proportions. Happily, because Frances Waldegrave was not the woman to tolerate domination by a bore. Young, beautiful, intelligent and gregarious, she soon had Mr. Harcourt in the back room where he belonged, and her chief attention was devoted to a job that no longer exists: that of political hostess.

Fourth Husband

Mr. Harcourt, if one may so put it, shadowed her life for fourteen years, and then withdrew, accompanied by no one's announced regret, to the nether side of a tombstone, leaving his wife, one presumes, richer than ever, and still a sparkling and desirable woman, especially to peers who had dissipated their fortunes upon women who were neither the one nor the other. Several pages of Debrett were at her feet, asking for nothing better than to be trampled on; but she chose Mr. Chichester Fortescue, an Irish M.P., who had been hovering, Dobbin-like, on the fringes of her existence for many years.

But "fringes" is perhaps the wrong word. It is only Mr. Fortescue's modest and retiring nature that makes it almost inescapable. They knew each other well, and she probably had no doubt at all who would be her fourth husband; and as for Mr. Fortescue, there is some reason to suppose that only his devotion to Frances kept him in politics at all. Before his marriage he held a few minor offices, and after his marriage he became successively Chief Secretary for Ireland, President of the Board of Trade and Lord Privy Seal. He became Lord Carlingford in 1874. Here is an entry from his diary in

swallowed up for these ten years in my devotion to her."

This diary which Fortescue kept from 1851 to 1862 makes up the new book. There are two sides to it: Fortescue's devotion to his lady, and the showers of light thrown upon the political and social scene of the moment. For one thing, it becomes an abundant comment on the political influence of women in those days before they had the vote. Dinners, dances, amateur acting: all this was mere background for political wire-pulling. "The Flea"—Henry Fleming—"said that at Cambridge House"—that is, Palmerston's town house—"they put me down for the Under-secretaryship of the Colonies, with the Secretary of State in the Lords. Lady W. clinched this, said it was the place I wished for." "To Lady Granville's. Lord Ellenborough having resigned there was doubt and discussion about going on with Cardwell's Motion. Sidney Herbert at Lady Granville's very much against going on. Mrs. Sidney Herbert for going on, Lady Granville violently so."

Mrs. Ruskin's Confidences

So it goes on in London and the country houses; but Fortescue's interests overflowed political confinement. He loved going about and meeting writers and artists. Mrs. Ruskin confided to him the sorrows of her marriage. "Art and his parents, and allowing both to stand between him and his charming little wife, sacrificing her to both, till she says she 'can't help hating Turner' and feeling that it is her curse." He is very friendly with Edward Lear—"poor Lear," he usually calls him; and has a picture of Kingsley at his vicarage—"unclerical, unprofessional in dress, manner, etc., full of life . . . Mrs. Kingsley told us of his riding about the parish while diphtheria was raging with two great stone bottles of gargle each side of his saddle, making all the children gargle and gargling himself to show them how."

They had an admirable habit in those days of reading aloud to one



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REVIEWS by HOWARD SPRING—continued

another, and here is a picture of the first impact of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*. "Lord Stratford de Redcliffe read aloud Tennyson's new book, the *Idylls*, all sitting in the tent. He was quite overcome and went away in tears, handing the book to Monckton-Milnes." Fortescue could be—usually was—terse. "I don't like Ruskin." "I don't like Gladstone." To his credit, he didn't like Edwin Arnold's poems, but here was a matter on which he was prepared to hedge, for Lady Waldegrave admired them. "Finished my article on Edwin Arnold's poems. The subject itself not worth the time, but it is for *her*, and that's enough."

EDWARDIANS UNAWARE OF DOOM

From this Victoriana we pass to *Edwardian Promenade*, edited by Mr. James Laver (Hulton, 30s.). The Press photograph was by now in full swing, and this adds to the book's interest: the first motor-cars, the first aeroplanes, the suffragettes struggling in the hands of the police, the incredible dresses. There are a few linking-up remarks by Mr. Laver, but for the most part he leaves the writing to others. The Edwardian period abounds in "source books" which are freely used; but Mr. Laver wrote just too soon to use two which are full of light on the time: Diana Cooper's *The Rainbow Comes and Goes* and Sonia Keppell's *Edwardian Daughter*.

In those, and in most of the books Mr. Laver draws upon, we are aware of one fact which, above all others, makes the Edwardian decade tragic in retrospect: it was so blindly unconscious of its coming doom. It was, Mr. Laver says in a foreword, "probably the last period in history when the fortunate thought they could give pleasure to others by displaying their good fortune before them." Whether that was so or not, the displayers and those who watched the display were alike headed for the shambles of the Somme and Passchendaele. They didn't know it. We do. Looking back, we can see the last picture in this book—Paul Nash's desolate landscape called *We are making a New World*—throwing its retrospective shadow over the whole decade.

Sober Middle Classes

I lived through the decade, and one thing that strikes me about most of the books that commemorate it, this book among them, is that so little is written about the middle class. The gay life that flourished under the effulgent influence of the King is always stressed. The dear old Gaiety, Good old Daly's, Romano's, the Café Royal. Certainly this iridescent bubble was notable. Metropolitan life was never so gay, so thoughtless, so obviously something that would burst from its own inflated extravagance. But the Edwardian Age was the age of Edward, and oddly enough Manchester, Bradford, Birmingham and Leeds existed at that time. The life going on in those towns was Edwardian in relation to its place in time, but the more regrettable consequences of some of the King's Bohemian and Philistine addictions did not make themselves felt. It was in those places a decade of sober and industrious living, degraded, like life in the capital, by monstrous social injustice, but not prettified by dress-makers, restaurateurs and impresarios of the more frivolous sort of theatre.

Yet this immense and significant

area of the Edwardian scene, in which my own Edwardian days were spent, is hardly so much as looked at in records that are called Edwardian. The records rarely move out of London unless to go to Biarritz or Ascot. Sometimes they get to the great country houses scattered through the provinces, but these country houses are "country" in a most limited sense.

They are, in fact, the capital again, seeking relaxation in new surroundings but with the customary Court Circular inhabitants. They are in the country, but in no real sense of the word, of the country. They are enclaves wherefrom the capital may sally forth in pursuit of foxes, deer and grouse. Perhaps some day we shall have an Edwardian book which understands the significance of this immense reticent area, the domain of that middle class which was doomed to extinction by the clash between the excesses of one side and the intolerable miseries of the other.

A HAPPY IRISHMAN

Books by labouring men don't often appear and, when they do, the author all too often forsakes his pick or shovel and puts on a white collar. Mr. John O'Donoghue, author of *In a Strange Land* (Batsford, 16s.) still, I read, though he has one other successful book to his credit, "continues to work as a house-painter in London, and to write in the intervals of unemployment in that uncertain trade." He has worked in his native Kerry as a farm-hand, and near Dublin as a policeman. When he was 43 and the last war was on he came to England looking for work, and his book tells us what he found. It is enlivened by that gay, fresh fashion of expression that blesses the writing of some Irishmen. "Wisha, may the laurels of glory put rings on your brow, my fine good-natured friend from the Hills of Donegal," said I, shaking his hand and clapping him on the back. "May the world's lasting joy be on you with your great good luck." or "Wisha. God help us," said he. "I suppose I'm no better than the rest of them, for the little house we live in is so low that you could pat it on the back like a dog."

It is not surprising to read that Sean O'Casey is among his favourite authors. He has a happy indomitable spirit. Whether he is working as a cement-mixer, or plate-laying on the railway, or house-painting, or looking with the new wonder of a child at Ely Cathedral or King's College Chapel, he is wonderfully individual, which is to say an artist and one of a deep integrity and innocence.

ANIMALS AND MEN

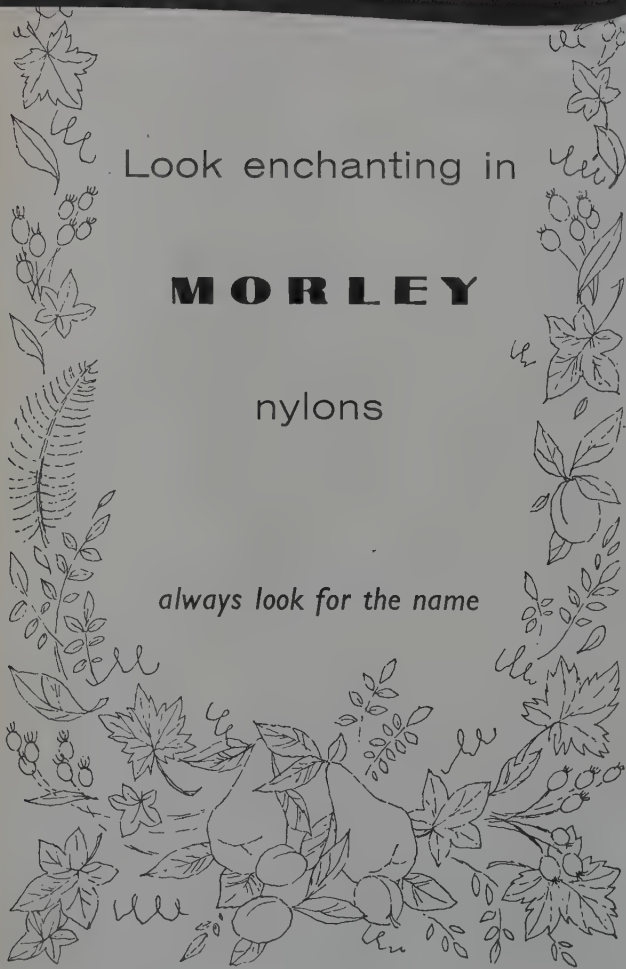
A BOOK with a good deal of zoological information in condensed and simple form is *Animal Friends and Foes*, by Osmond P. Breland (Faber, 16s.). The author is Professor of Zoology in the University of Texas, and much of what he says is of no more than academic interest to the English reader, who will probably never get the chance to buy freshwater turtles' eggs from Reelfoot Lake in Tennessee, or see a beaver in its native habitat. The book is divided into sections on mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, etc., and each section is subdivided with such headings as "Can you eat an alligator?" and "Will devilhorses spit in your eyes?" (The answer is "Yes" to the first and "No" to the second). The book would be better without the facetious line illustrations.

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A Bradley model in beaver and leopard

BRITAIN'S AMBASSADORS

TO compute, in yardage, how many miles of British fabrics have crossed the Channel since dress designers in Paris and Italy began to work on these current collections might be invidious. It certainly would not help when it comes to estimating the influence that these British materials have had on the clothes that we will wear this winter.

The question whether silhouette or material comes first is almost as difficult to answer as the question about the precedence of the chicken or the egg. Did Balenciaga inspire Ascher's mohair? Or did the British fabric manufacturer inspire Balenciaga? Whatever the true answer may be, the fact remains that just as we, in England, were getting ready to discard last year's mohair stoles (and I still think we have had more than enough of those) one of the greatest of designers in Paris was working on a collection that was to make mohair the most-used single material of all this season's diversity of fabrics and was to make us replace those criticised stoles by suits, top-coats, dresses and evening coats—all made of mohair.

Whether made of a mixture of wool and mohair, or of mohair and nylon, the new light and soft-surfaced material has appealed to every French designer. In Italy designers started off the fashion boom in mohair by showing not one, or two, or even three models in mohair, but dozens, whose success has meant repeat orders for many more thousands of yards. Sekers' new weaves, crisp and light as a meringue's barely



A new Sekers material in black nylon, silk and wool for Serge Matta's slender dress with the briefest bolero to emphasise the Directoire line

(Right) The same Sekers mixture for a dress by Simonetta, of Rome, with Empire waistline defined by both tiny bolero and two bows



A tunic coat in Lochnagar, an Ascher mixture of mohair and nylon as interpreted by Givenchy. The coat is feather-light; its severe line is broken only by the giant patch pockets, fringe-edged

(Right) Used for everything from country top-coats to urbane afternoon dresses, Ascher's mohair weaves have been one of the great successes of international fashion and are represented here, in flame, by Jacques Heim's high-waisted dress



gilded crust, were also universally used to interpret a new line that demanded crisp lightness. A wool and silk mixture called Balbul, woven into a light, almost frothy consistency, made an afternoon dress shown by Pierre Balmain, with plain bodice, belted high, and slender skirt draped into a line like a tightly-furled bud. Nina Ricci used the same Sekers material for a Directoire-inspired dinner dress, with tiny sleeves, wide low neckline, and narrow, tie belt pulling the closely-fitting dress into fine gathers just beneath the high-placed bust.

In Rome, Allegro, an extremely light Sekers chiffon in a wool and silk mixture, inspired Capucci to make an absurdly pretty Baby Doll dress, with long pleated tunic over brief pleated skirt. In Paris, Jacques Heim used Charak, another Sekers wool, silk and nylon mixture weave with a faintly "scratched" crisp surface for the crispest imaginable suit, with slender skirt and brief jacket almost covered by a built-in cape, which was just short enough, however, to show the admirable contrast of the jacket's snowy ermine cuffs. Jacques Heim called this suit *Ambassadeur*, a name which, though meant to designate the model, recalls that the British material that makes it has its export value too. Some of these envoys will

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GROVE—cardigan in lambswool intarsia. High-fastening neckline and three-quarter length sleeves. In softly blending combinations: Anthracite/Grey/White, New Coral/Dark Grey/White, Platinum/Natural/White, Nutria/Natural/Platinum.

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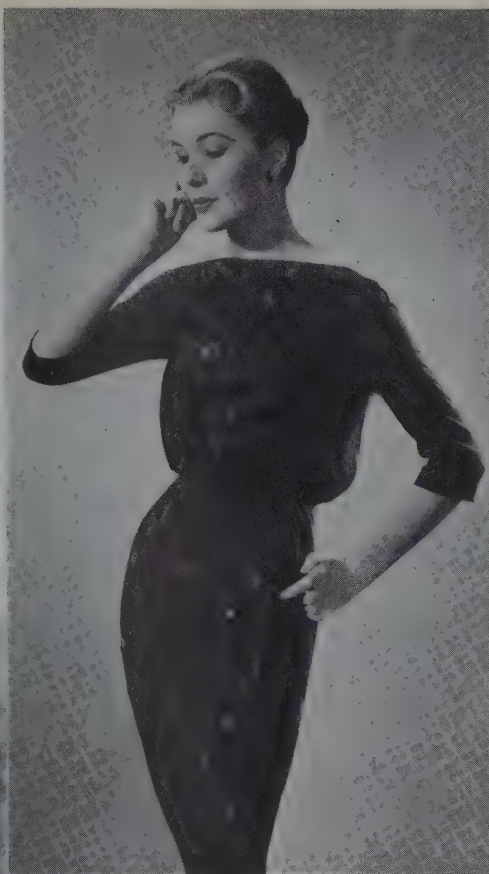
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Coplands

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return to England within the next few weeks with collections which two of the great French fashion houses are sending to help British charities. A Pierre Balmain collection will be shown at 5, Carlton Gardens, S.W.1., by courtesy of Sir Alfred Bosson, M.P., on October 29 in aid of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Sixty models will be shown by eight girls, and the show will start at 9.30 p.m. Tickets are three guineas each, including champagne, and can be obtained from Lady Braithwaite, 8, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1. Princess Margaret will be the guest of honour at a presentation of a Christian Dior collection at Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire, on November 12, in aid of the British Red Cross Society. The Duchess of Marlborough has organised this presentation, and 130 models will be shown. It is estimated that the sixteen mannequins will walk two miles through the Palace. The show will start at 4 o'clock, but Blenheim Palace will be open at 2.30 for those who hold invitation cards. Tickets are five guineas each and can be obtained through the Duchess of Marlborough. There will be a champagne buffet.



A dress among the British exports chosen for the British Fashion Festival in East Africa. It is in fine and subtle silk and mohair mixture, patterned with muted flowers on a dark background. The bodice blouses



Among the day clothes sent to East Africa this neat three-piece suit, in Jacquard weave jersey in a tiger skin design, is matched by the little draped hat. Jacket edge and cuffs are in the colour of the jumper top (Susan Small)

(Right) An intricately draped dance dress of chiffon, shading through the palest water-blue to deep aquamarine. Long panels fall from the neckline to the hem. It has also been chosen for showing in East Africa (California Dresses)

East African Trek

FOLLOWING up this cross-Channel exploit, British exports have also made a hands-across-the-sea gesture involving a ten-thousand-mile expedition covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. This expedition was plotted to give women living in East Africa an opportunity of seeing just what British dress designers can do.

At one end of the price range there was the London *couture*, represented by John Cavanagh, Charles Creed, Worth and Rahvis, who sent dresses that might cost as much as £250 each. At the other, British wholesalers sent their best—the cream of international design, skimmed, maybe, but still recognisably creamy and, what is more, within the average woman's price range. These dresses might cost as much as £30 or as little as £3.

The all-British collection was supplemented by British-made shoes, stockings, hats, gloves, rainwear, lingerie and make-up. Richard Ogden sent £25,000's worth of jewellery and Calman Links, a collection of suitable fur wraps.

The flight out was made by a Britannia and the schedule includes a gala dinner and luncheon show in Nairobi, a midnight dress show at Dar-es-Salaam and dress shows at Nanyuki, Nyeri, Mombasa and Entebbe.

Continental Journeys

Other envoys—in alpaca, mohair, vicuna and wool—were flown off to Holland as soon as the last model in the new Pringle of Scotland Knitwear show had sauntered off on the night of the first presentation. This show, arranged by Pringle's in conjunction with Gerzons, one of the leading groups of Dutch fashion stores, was staged in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and the Hague, where Lady Mason, wife of the British Ambassador to the Netherlands, saw it. I am told that by far the greatest applause was for the more *avant-garde* styling—the shaggy mohair cardigans and the Lachasse-adapted departures from the old-style classics.

So far the farthest-flung fashion flight has been the fashion show sponsored by the London Model House Group which penetrated beyond the Iron Curtain. Tangible results were few, Russia having announced her determination to give priority to heavy machinery and machine tools rather than fashion, but the Group, after a lapse of many months, is still gratified at the tremendous interest shown by the Russian women in British merchandise.

The recent merging of the Group in a larger, and perhaps even more adventurous, concern suggests that Britain's fashion ambassadors may soon go out to still more distant fields. This organisation will be known as the Fashion Group of London, and will incorporate some twenty or so British



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styling for budget prices as well as for what is known as "the higher end of the trade." The present list of houses begins with Hardy Amies's ready-to-wear clothes, ends with Vernervogue and includes sixteen other leading dress manufacturers whose exports are already establishing British-designed and made clothes, price for price and styling for styling, in the very front of the competitive international fashion field.

More Cloths for the Home Market

NOT all Britain's ambassadors stay abroad. Worsteds, chevots and saxonies, tartans, lamb's-wools and homespuns, once destined exclusively for the United States market, are now on sale in Great Britain. Some of these Scottish cloths have never left their native heaths before except to keep transatlantic appointments.

This month's exhibition of Scottish woollens arranged by the Council of Industrial Design and the relatively newly-formed Scottish Woollen Publicity Council showed us the enormous variety of fine woollen cloths now crossing the Border under the sign of St. Andrew's cross and Thistle—a mark that the public will soon learn distinguishes them all.

Wonderfully soft lamb's-wool cloths are woven from wool shorn from baby lambs. Handwoven Shetlands are lovely and lacy; glen and gun club checks are introduced in saxon, cheviot and worsted weaves. The "muted tartans" on display were new to me, and to most other people who have seen them at the London Design Centre during the last weeks, though in the United States stores and dress manufacturers have promoted these strangely beautiful faded colours and fine weaves. "Dim but beautiful" is how one manufacturer described them. The story is that the new-old tartans all evolved from a single wool kilt, some 200 years old, that was found in a peat bog on Culloden Moor a few years ago. The kilt had not perished; the tartan was still recognisable, although chemical processes from its long immersion had dimmed the original bright colours. The pale modern copies were shown side by side with ancient tartans, dress and hunting, in all their brilliance. Certain to attract attention from makers-up, both amateur and professional, these may at first seem almost as alarming to the purist as the shocking colour mixtures that French cloth manufacturers sometimes call tartans. But their new public, I think, will like them.

BETTY WILSON.



Many British-made furs were also among the exports sent for the British Fashion Festival which is to be held in East Africa. Cerulean mink makes the wide stole (above). (Left) A model wearing a little jacket made of baum marten dyed into soft beige shades that deepen to amber (Both Calman Links)

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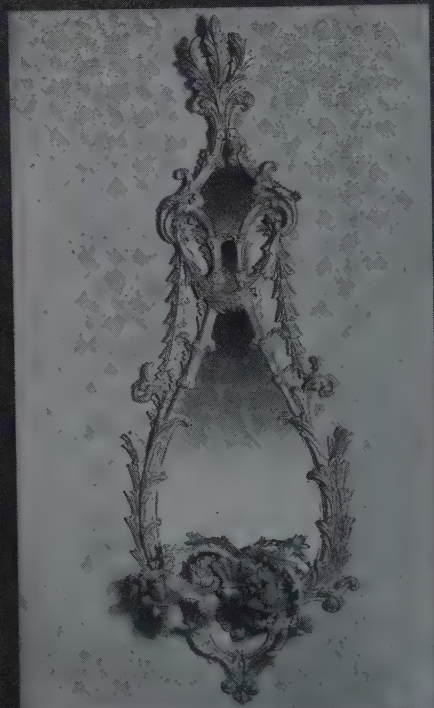
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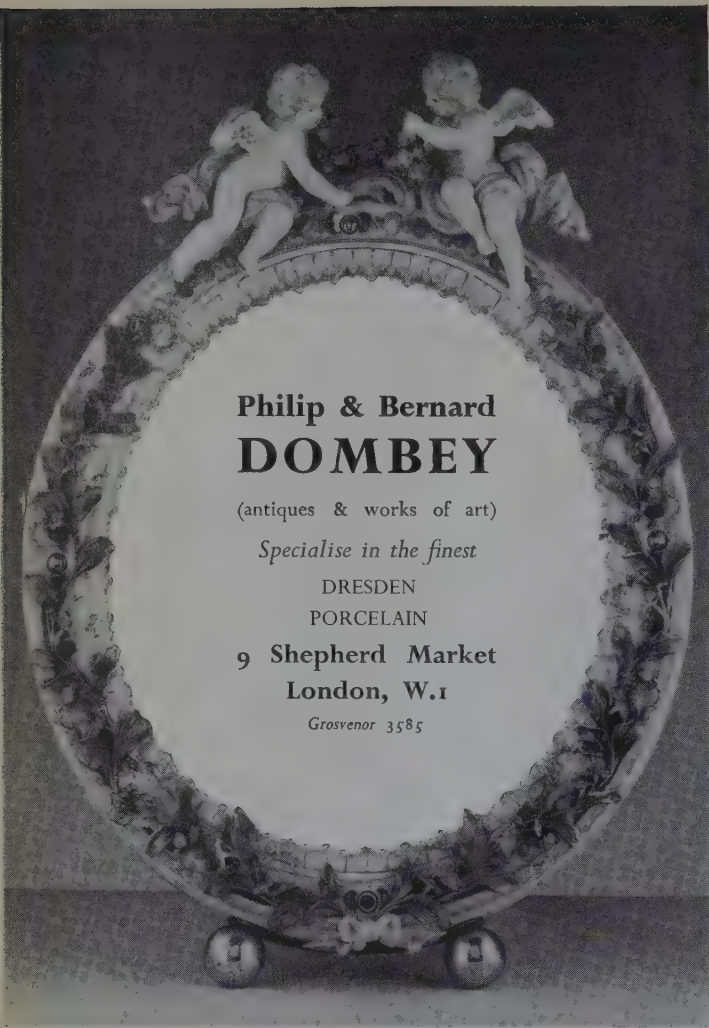


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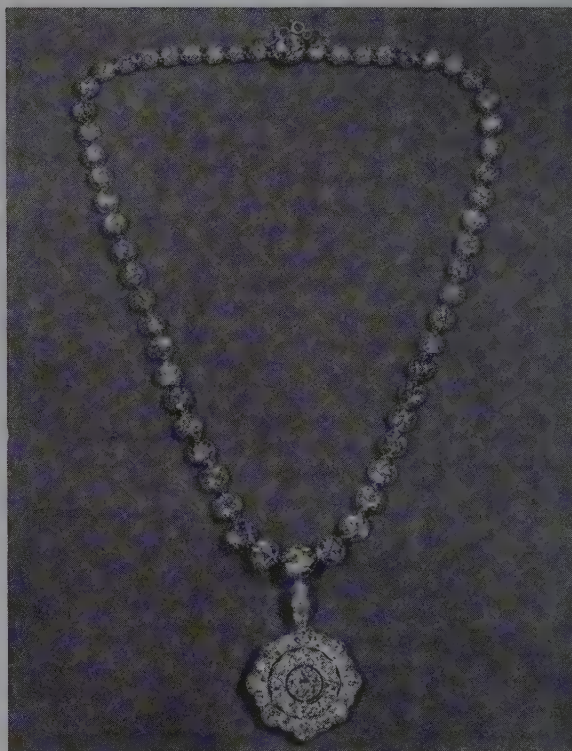
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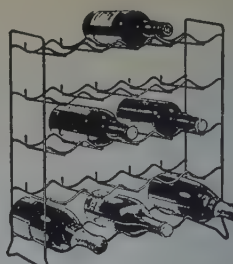
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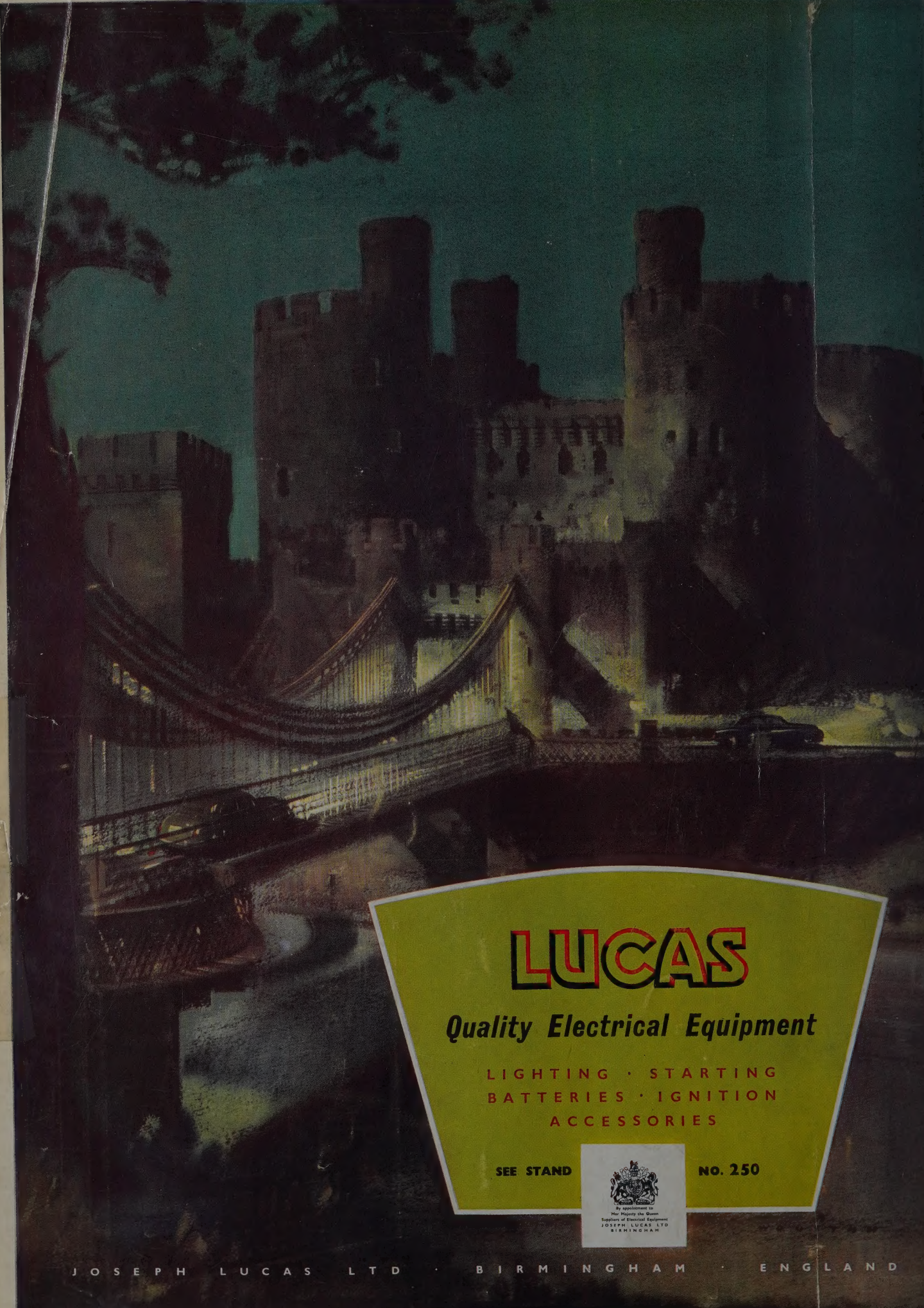
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